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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 437



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SOVIET UNION

BEIJING RADIO ON RUSSIAN MINORITY IN XINJIANG

OW231333 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Dear Soviet Radio listeners: Fifty-six nationalities in our country have their deputies in the NPC, the highest organ of state power in China. Each nationality enjoys the right to participate in the administration of state affairs, demonstrating the policy of equality of all nationalities in our country, regardless of their number.

Presently the first session of the Sixth NPC is meeting in Beijing. We asked deputies of the Russian, Tajik, Uzbek and Kirghiz nationalities to say a few words from our radio listeners.

The Russian nationality is one of the smallest groups in our country. More than 2,000 Russians live in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. They live in harmony with other nationalities and respect one another. Although their numbers are small, they nonetheless have deputies in the people's congress Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and in the NPC.

(Vera Shulgina) is taking part in the first session of the Sixth NPC. Here is what she said.

[Begin (Shulgina) recording] I work in one of the kindergartens of Tacheng County. Among the more than 300 pupils at the kindergarten are Russian, Uygur, Kazakh, Mongol, Daur, and (?Tibetan) children. All of them are very smart and sweet. I am the kindergarten's cook. So that the children eat well I have learned to cook various dishes, for example (?Russian borshch) soup, Uygur (?bread), Han noodles as well as [words indistinct] cookies, and other sweets.

I am an ordinary worker, however, I am respected by people. For many years I have been a front-rank cook. This time I was elected a deputy to the NPC. This made me very happy [words indistinct] families of my Russian friends. My Russian friends live well. I would like to say something about my family. As a child I did not get a chance to study. My daughter, however, graduated from the Russian language faculty of Xinjiang University and is now working in the Xinjiang branch of the PRC Academy of Sciences. My son Alesha graduated from middle school this year with honors. My husband and I earn 230 yuan a month. We live well and happily. [end recording]

CSO: 1800/1432

NORTHEAST ASIA

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 7TH PLENARY MEETING

OW182016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (XINHUA)--The 7th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called on the whole party to develop the chemical and textile industries so as to solve the people's clothing problem completely.

The 7th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held here from June 15 to 17, was presided over by party general secretary Comrade Kim Il-song.

"NODONG SINMUN" carried the press communique of the plenary meeting today.

Comrade Kim Il-song made important concluding speeches on attaining the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million meters of textiles and the tasks for improving railway transportation.

To ensure the fulfilment of the 1,500 million-meter-textile target, the party Central Committee has decided to set up a big vinylon plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons in Sunchon region.

The 7th plenary meeting also pointed out that the further development of railway transportation is another pressing problem for the country. Railway management and administration must be strengthened, more railway technical personnel trained and railway technical equipment improved. The meeting has adopted appropriate decisions on this issue.

The meeting also touched on the organizational issue.

CSO: 4000/163

NORTHEAST ASIA

WANG BINGNAN REITERATES SUPPORT FOR KOREAN MERGER

OW231258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, today reiterated Chinese people's support for the five-point program for reunification of Korea put forward 10 years ago by Kim Il-song, chairman of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a statement marking the 10th anniversary of Kim Il-song's program, Wang Bingnan said that the five-point program is fair and reasonable and is in conformity with the cardinal interests and common desire of the Korean people.

In the past 10 years since the publication of Kim Il-song's speech, Wang said, the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have worked unswervingly for the realization of the five-point program.

Wang criticized the United States for stationing troops in South Korea. He also criticized the South Korean authorities for pursuing a policy of splitting the country.

The division and the tense situation on the Korean peninsula is the outcome of the policy of aggression and interference pursued by the United States, he said. He pointed out that the fundamental way to solve the Korean issue lies in the complete withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from South Korea and the termination of U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs.

The Chinese stand on the Korean problem has been firm and unshakable, he said. The Chinese people have always been deeply concerned about the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. They firmly support the comprehensive package of the three principles of reunification, the five-point program and the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Chairman Kim Il-song, he said.

Wang said reunification of Korea is an irreversible trend of history that no force on earth can stop. He wished the day of Korea's reunification will arrive soon.

CSO: 4000/163

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PARTY LEADERS MOURN LIAO DEATH

OW112118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 (XINHUA)--Leaders of Japanese political parties expressed grief over the death of Liao Chengzhi, an excellent leader of the Chinese Communist Party and government, and spoke highly of his great contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship, reported the Tokyo press today.

Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said that the death of Mr. Liao Chengzhi, who knew Japan best, is also a great loss to Japan. He said he has lost in Liao's death a good teacher and a good counterpart for negotiations.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said Liao's death has filled his heart with deep grief. He praised Liao as a central figure linking Japan and China and a man who had a perfect understanding of the Japanese people.

Calling Liao Chengzhi a benefactor, Asukata said the long-established close relations between the two countries were owed to a large measure to Liao Chengzhi who lived as a link between the two countries. After noting that his party has begun exchanges with the Chinese Communist Party, Asukata said, "We will keep in mind Liao Chengzhi's unfulfilled wish for the Sino-Japanese friendship."

Last night, the Japan Socialist Party issued a statement expressing heartfelt grief over the death of Liao.

The statement said Liao Chengzhi made great contributions to the restoration of the diplomatic relations and the signing of the peace and friendship treaty between Japan and China.

It said Liao also contributed greatly to the development of the friendly relations between the Japan Socialist Party and the China-Japan Friendship Association as well as other Chinese organization and the Chinese people.

It said Liao's death is a great loss since it comes at a time when the Japan Socialist Party is establishing relations with the Chinese Communist Party and is expanding exchanges and strengthening friendship with China.

It expressed the hope that the Chinese people will turn grief into strength in order to make further efforts to develop the People's Republic, to enhance the Japan-China friendly relations and to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komei Party, expressed bereavement over Liao's death on behalf of his party today. He said that the development of Japan-China relations following their normalization in 1972 cannot be separated from Liao's countless exploits.

He said that to Japan and the Japanese people, Liao was indeed a man who represented China. Takeiri pledged that his party will make further efforts to develop the two countries' relations.

Yohei Kono, acting representative of the New Liberal Club, said today that Liao's death represents the loss of a key figure in Japan-China relations. He said that to both China and Japan, Liao's death means a great loss in the fields of politics and diplomacy.

CSO: 4000/163

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO LIAO CHENGZHI

OW152156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 (XINHUA)--Over 1,200 people including government leaders came to the Chinese Embassy here today to condole on the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress of China.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stood in silent tribute before the portrait of Liao at the Chinese Embassy. He told Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguan, "I express my deep condolences on the death of Mr. Liao Chengzhi, who had contributed most to Japan-China friendship. I'll carry on the cause of Mr. Liao and exert my efforts for Japan-China friendship."

Former Prime Ministers Nobusuke Kishi, Kakuei Tanaka, Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda also came to the Chinese Embassy to express their condolences.

Kishi expressed deep regret over the death of Mr. Liao.

Tanaka stood long in silent tribute before the portrait of Liao.

Fukuda said that the death of Liao is a great pity for Japan-China relations.

Among the mourners were Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, Minister of International Trade and Industry Sosuke Uno, Minister of Transport Takashi Hasegawa, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Iwazo Kaneko, and Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency Takaaki Yasuda.

Prominent figures from political, economic, cultural, educational art and journalist circles as well as leaders of organizations promoting Japanese-Chinese relations came to the mourning hall to observe silence before the portrait of Liao Chengzhi.

Many people today took a special trip from Sendai City, Iwate, Akita and Yamanashi Prefectures to the capital to mourn over the death of Liao.

About 100 Chinese residents in Tokyo and its vicinity attended the mourning ceremony or presented baskets of flowers before the portrait of the deceased.

Earlier, Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komei Party, Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, Hideo Den, chairman of the United Social Democratic Party, and Yohei Kono, representative of the New Liberal Club, also came to the Chinese Embassy to extend deep condolences.

The governors of Osaka and Sapporo, hundreds of local people and representatives of Chinese residents went to the Chinese consulates to extend their condolences.

CSO: 4000/163

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE CONDOLE WITH PRC ON LIAO'S DEATH

OW120226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 (XINHUA)--Prominent people of various circles in Japan have expressed their deep condolences on the death of Liao Chengzhi, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the state of China, according to Japanese press reports.

Japan-China Friendship Association chairman Tokuma Utsunomiya recalled Liao's remarks in the days when Japan-China relations were still abnormal that "in view of the 2,000-year old relationship between Japan and China, the two countries should be friendly to each other from generation to generation." "What he said is heartening," Utsunomiya said.

"Mr. Liao had deep love for Japan. Without people like him, it would be difficult for the two nations to maintain close ties. We have lost a man dear to us."

Yoshimi Purui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China friendship said he had close contact with Liao Chengzhi. "We had frank talks. He was helpful even in the area of inter-governmental relationship. He was a person to rely on," he added.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade and former foreign minister, said he was shocked at the news of the death of Liao Chengzhi. He said Mr. Liao was dear and near to Japan and knew Japan very well.

Kaheita Okazaki, standing adviser to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, said the death of Liao Chengzhi was a great loss for both Japan and China.

He said he had contacts with Liao for 21 years. Before the normalization of relations between the two countries, Liao had worked hard for the maintenance of economic ties between the two countries.

Praising Liao Chengzhi as "a symbol of Japan-China friendship," former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said he was glad that today "Japan-China relations are becoming closer. I would pray from the bottom of my heart for Liao Chengzhi who had helped bridge Japan and China."

Calling Liao Chengzhi "the greatest Japan hand," former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed grief and sorrow at Liao's sudden death.

In his speech mourning the death of Liao, Toshio Doko, honorary president of the Federation of Economic Organizations and chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, referred to Liao Chengzhi as a man who had contributed most to the economic exchanges between the two countries.

Hosai Hyuga, chairman of the Kansai Economic Federation, said that with Liao's death the Japan-China friendship movement lost its leader.

Kinkazu Saionji, executive director of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, recalled his personal relations with Liao. He said Liao Chengzhi represented "the broadest avenue between China and Japan."

Torao Miyagawa, director general of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said the death of Liao, who was very familiar with Japanese culture and active in introducing it overseas, was extremely sorrowful.

CSO: 4000/163

NORTHEAST ASIA

MORE JAPANESE MOURN LIAO CHENGZHI DEATH

OW161437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 (XINHUA)--More Japanese cabinet ministers, prominent figures of all walks of life and Chinese nationals living in Japan today came to the Chinese Embassy here to mourn over the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

The ministers and prominent figures include Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, State Minister and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Jun Shiozaki, and President of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan Aicjiro Fujiyama. They expressed the deepest grief for the passing of Liao Chengzhi.

Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, former Foreign Ministers Ichiro Hatoyama and Sunao Sonoda also came to the mourning hall to observe a silence in front of the portrait of Liao Chengzhi.

During the last two days, many Japanese friends and Chinese nationals residing in Japan made special trips from Kyushu, and Ehime, Fukushima, Toyama, Gunma Prefectures and Yokohama City to the Chinese Embassy to express their condolences on the passing of Liao Chengzhi.

CSO: 4000/163

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

HUNGER STRIKE ENDS--Pyongyang, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party of South Korea, ended a 23-day-long hunger strike Thursday, according to a Seoul report. In a statement issued in a Seoul hospital, he said he gave up the fast at the insistence of his supporters, family members and others. He expressed his determination to continue his struggle for democracy. Kim Yong-sam was moved forcibly to the hospital on May 25. He said that he would remain in the hospital for several days and then return home. [Text] [OW101856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 10 Jun 83]

JAPANESE CHESS GROUP--Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, state councillors and honorary president of the Chinese Weiqi ("Go" Chess) Association, met and had a cordial conversation with the Japanese "Go" chess delegation led by Yoshio Ishida, ninth dan player of Nihon Kiin here this morning. Present at the meeting were: Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and president of the Chinese Weiqi Association, Tang Ke, advisor to the association, and Chinese players including Chen Zude, Nie Weiping, Ma Xiaochun and Hua Yigang. The delegation arrived here on June 12 at the invitation of the host association. During their stay in China, the visitors will play seven contests with Chinese players in Beijing, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Shanghai. [Text] [OW140806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 14 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/163

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE VIEWS TRADE AT U.S. LUNCHEON

OW170435 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] New York, June 16 (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke today stressed the importance of keeping alive the liberal international trade and payments system for the developing countries and countries like Australia.

Addressing at a luncheon sponsored by the U.S. Foreign Policy Association, the Australian prime minister said many developing countries suffered great difficulties and damage from "the contraction in world trade and low commodity prices of the past years."

He noted that these countries, like Australia, must look to strong expansion in world trade. "Any failure of trading opportunities will have tragic consequences for many developing countries," he stressed.

He reiterated his government's strong relationship with the United States. "We look forward to trade with and investment from the U.S. playing an important part in the economic recovery of Australia," he told the hundreds in the American audience.

On trade in the Pacific, Hawke urged regional economic cooperation and called on the United States to take "full account of the trading interests of countries in this region."

Analysts believed that Hawke made the remarks because he is worried that improved trade ties between the United States and Japan could harm other Pacific countries, especially his own.

Hawke, who met President Ronald Reagan on June 13, called on U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today and discussed with him international issues including the Southeast Asian situation and the Afghanistan problem.

Hawke is scheduled to fly to Canada for a meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on June 17.

CSO: 4000/160

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIALS DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA WITH UN'S AHMED

OW161134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 16 (XINHUA)--A senior Thai official yesterday reaffirmed Thailand's adherence to the United Nations resolutions calling for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, the Bangkok press reported.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, told reporters after meeting U.N. Undersecretary General Rafeeddin Ahmed that he had made clear to the U.N. official the position of Thailand and other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Kampuchea.

The U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea could lead to peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia while the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea was threatening the security of Thailand, he said.

Briefing reporters on the meeting between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Ahmed yesterday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sitthi also reaffirmed Thai and ASEAN's desire for a political solution on Kampuchea in order to bring about a lasting peace, security and prosperity in the region.

The U.N. undersecretary general, who is also representative of the U.N. secretary general for humanitarian affairs, arrived here June 13.

He is leaving here today for visits to Vientiane and Hanoi before attending the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting June 24-25.

CSO: 4000/160

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK EDITORIAL MARKS CGDK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW220846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in an editorial today marked the first anniversary of the founding of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The editorial hails the establishment of the coalition government on June 22 last year as a great victory for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression, and a bitter defeat for the Vietnamese aggressors. It is imperative for the Kampuchean people to unite "in order to promote the national liberation war and to strengthen more effectively the resistance forces militarily, politically and diplomatically," it says.

The editorial points out that the struggle against Vietnamese aggression remains arduous and many difficulties have to be overcome because Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their confederates will go on plotting to split the coalition government and to eliminate the resistance forces.

It calls on the Kampuchean people, the national army and guerrillas to heighten their vigilance and maintain unity so as to realize the goal expounded in the declaration of the coalition government--to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea.

It says the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression has won ever-increasing support from the world community and in the U.N. General Assembly sessions. The Kampuchean people, the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and its national army deeply thank all friendly countries for their powerful support, the editorial says.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S ASEAN TOUR

OW161209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his recent tour of ASEAN countries made no mention of the withdrawal of Vietnam's occupation troops from Kampuchea, but harped on regional "peace and cooperation." This showed that Vietnam has no sincerity in settling the Kampuchean problem, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

It added: Nguyen Co Thach claims that Vietnam "is willing" to make "Kampuchea an independent, neutral and non-aligned country." But facts show that Vietnam is actually willing to keep Kampuchea under its military occupation because it is not willing to completely withdraw its troops from that country.

The commentary reiterated that the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has consistently pursued the policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment.

CSO: 4000/160

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN WANTS ALL FOREIGNERS OUT OF KAMPUCHEA

OW211656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 21 (XINHUA)--Prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea Son Sann, declared here today, "Not one inch of Kampuchean territory is negotiable."

"We will never settle for anything short of the total withdrawal of foreign occupation forces from Kampuchea," he added.

He stated: "Everything can be discussed around the table of the international conference on Kampuchea," however, he stressed, "We will never accept to negotiate the surrender of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to any foreign power, large or small."

Son Sann made these remarks in a declaration which was distributed to the press here today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, which falls on June 22.

"After 12 months in existence," Son Sann said, "the coalition government is going strong, despite tireless efforts made by the Vietnamese aggressors to break it."

After reviewing the achievements scored by the coalition government internally and externally in the past year, the declaration notes: The coalition government is going strong, because the three participating parties are unanimously and obstinately resolved to mobilize all efforts to wage a multi-faceted struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors, and because the will and the determination of Kampuchean of different political tendencies to liberate Kampuchea are much stronger than what may and can divide them. "Skeptics had expressed doubts about the viability and durability of the coalition government. The Hanoi leaders gave the coalition government a span of life of no more than six months," it adds.

Today, the declaration goes on to say, "Hanoi has found that the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces in Kampuchea are not as it thought, 'too small a fish to be caught with a large net'." "The Vietnamese occupation forces are being bogged down in Kampuchea while the armed forces of the coalition government have been on the offensive. It is only a matter of time for the Vietnamese aggressors to leave Kampuchea."

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW172016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 17 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters yesterday that the major problem facing Southeast Asia is the Kampuchean problem and it should be comprehensively solved as the first priority.

In an interview with THE NATION REVIEW, the Thai foreign minister also refuted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's proposal that the Kampuchean problem should be set aside so that Indochina and ASEAN could take measures to improve relations.

Sitthi said: "The Kampuchean problem is our top priority. It is very easy to improve bilateral relations after the Kampuchean issue is settled."

On the proposed resumption of trade with Vietnam, Sitthi stated: "We are now trying to solve the (Kampuchean) problem through the combination of military, political and economic pressures.... If we agreed to trade promotion with Vietnam, we must take into account the fact that it would set a precedent for other countries to extend credit loans to Vietnam and thus strengthen the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.... How can we give loan credit to Vietnam while we are dissuading Australia against giving a loan to Vietnam?" "If Thailand did not stick to its policy, no other countries would back us," he stressed.

Asked whether he reached any secret deal with Thach during their recent meeting, Sitthi replied in a firm tone: "Not at all. I would like to describe the meeting as an exchange of views to probe each other's position.... There was not any secret deal at all."

On Thach's argument about the so-called "China threat," Sitthi noted that Thach's argument "could just be a tactical move to deviate from the real issue (the Kampuchean issue). Whatever Thach said about China threat and that ASEAN and Indochina should forget about the Kampuchean problem, it remains that the occupation by Vietnamese troops of Kampuchea affects Thailand's security. That's why we want to discuss the Kampuchean problem with Vietnam."

Touching on his possible visit to Hanoi, Sitthi said: "I told Thach that no Thai foreign minister would visit Vietnam without assurance of some concrete results and under the present circumstances." He explained that his proposal for Vietnamese military pullback from the Thai-Kampuchean border did not mean Thailand's departure from the framework of the international conference on Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK ON RECENT SUCCESSES OF DK RESISTANCE FORCES

OW140800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean resistance forces recently liberated all villages spreading over Phnom Koulen, Siem Reap Province and wiped out more than 100 enemy troops in Battambang and Pursat provinces, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

On May 29, the Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked and took Anlong Tom stronghold, the last on Phnom Koulen, thus liberating the whole mountain.

During the brief fighting, 34 enemy soldiers were put out of action and the rest fled.

From June 2 to 5, the Democratic Kampuchean forces in Leach District, Pursat Province, resisted successfully the Vietnamese troops who had tried three times to capture No. 107 height, wiping out 83 of the enemy and capturing a number of light weapons and ammunition.

From the beginning of June, the Democratic Kampuchean forces frequently attacked Vietnamese strongholds around Lovea, a town in Battambang Province, and by June 6 they had killed and wounded 86 Vietnamese apart from destroying 50 enemy dugouts and four depots.

CSO: 4000/160

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN LEADER ADDRESSES UNCTAD

OW131844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan said here today that developing and developed countries should both adopt policies beneficial to the effort for establishing a new international economic order.

Addressing the 6th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here this morning, he said the present world economic crisis is the outcome of the out-of-date world economic structure.

"The initial and uncertain signs that economic depression in some developed countries is easing cannot cover up the protractedness of their economic crisis," he said.

"The crisis is continuing to seriously affect the Third World and greatly harm their development," he added.

Policies should be adopted to revitalize the world economy and guarantee the steady economic growth of the developing countries, he stressed.

CSO: 4000/160

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV AUTHORITIES ARREST KAMPUCHEAN ARMY OFFICERS

OW180254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 17 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese military authorities in Kampuchea recently arrested all the commanders at company level and above of the 286th infantry division of the Phnom Penh puppet troops, the Thai newspaper, MATICHON, reported today.

Quoting an announcement by Col. Pobsuk Suthanant, head of public relations of the Thai army headquarters, the report said the arrests were made after the entire division was disarmed. The arrested officers were charged with supporting the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities also arrested a number of senior officials of the Phnom Penh puppet regime.

Some of the soldiers of the 286th division stationed in Samrong District of Oddor Meanchey Province, northwest Kampuchea, joined the resistance forces after they were disarmed by the Vietnamese.

According to an announcement of the Thai army headquarters, shortly after the so-called "partial withdrawal" of 1,800 troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam has sent in 8,000 fresh troops to Kampuchea, the report noted.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HANOI SPEEDS UP VIETNAMIZATION OF KAMPUCHEA

OW200827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 20 (XINHUA)--Vietnam has set up so-called development villages in Battambang and Koh Kong provinces, and plans to spread them to all Vietnamese-occupied areas in Kampuchea so as to speed up its "Vietnamization" strategy, according to today's "BANGKOK POST."

Quoting intelligence documents, the newspaper said the plan is aimed at mixing Kampuchean families with Vietnamese ones at the ratio of 10-2.

If the population of a village is large enough, said the documents, that village will be formed into a tampon (buffer zone) to which six Vietnamese officials will be sent to supervise the work of the Heng Samrin regime's officials. In areas close to the Kampuchean-Thai border, Kampuchean civilians will be relocated to big villages deep inside the country.

The documents also revealed that farmers' cooperatives have been set up in Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces with 2-5 Vietnamese officials acting as administrators in each. Anyone who resists the Vietnamese act are severely punished.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

'EVIDENCE' SHOWS SRV ENGAGED IN OPIUM TRADE

OW231618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 23 Jun 83

["Vietnam Trades Opium for Foreign Exchange"--XINHUA headling]

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--Conclusive evidence shows that the Vietnamese authorities have in the past few years grown opium poppy in the country's northern mountain areas to produce opium with a view to earning foreign exchange they need badly. Border residents are encouraged to smuggle drugs to neighboring countries.

According to Vietnamese refugees and border residents, Ha Tuyen and other northern provinces began trial planting of opium poppy in late 1981 with the approval of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, and later, expanded the area under poppy cultivation in a planned way. The government gives the planting quotas, provides seeds and purchases all the harvests.

A Vietnamese refugee who fled to China recently provided a circulation issued by the Dong Van District of Ha Tuyen Province, which shows that the production of narcotics in the northern areas of Vietnam is organized and managed by the Vietnamese authorities.

Many districts in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang and Lang Son have grown opium poppy. The planted area in Dong Van District alone has reached 430 hectares. Even army units stationed there are involved in the trade.

Some districts even called meetings to exchange experience in poppy growing and the government gives awards to those who reap good harvests.

This policy of encouraging opium poppy growing has resulted in a growing number of drug smuggling and trading activities. Chinese frontier guards have captured a number of drug smugglers and a great quantity of drugs. In the latter half of last year alone, they seized more than 15 kilograms of opium illegally transported into the Hani-yi Autonomous Prefecture of Honghe and the Zhuang-miao Autonomous Prefecture of Wenshan, Yunnan Province.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PARLIAMENT LEADERS URGE SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW221842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 22 (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of Thailand Kriangsak Chamanan said here Monday that only when Vietnam complies with the U.N. resolutions, can the Kampuchean problem be solved.

Kriangsak, a former prime minister, made the remarks when he met William Morrison, chairman of the joint parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the Australian Parliament, who is on a visit to Thailand.

Morrison exchanged views with Kriangsak and Sanan Kachonprasat, chairman of the Military Committee of the Thai Parliament, on the Kampuchean problem and peace in the region.

Morrison reportedly defended the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and tried to persuade Thailand to support the Heng Samrin regime.

Kriangsak told Morrison that if the Vietnamese authorities have a sincere desire to normalize relations with Thailand, it should accept Thai foreign minister's proposal and pull their troops 30 kilometers away from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Kriangsak expressed willingness to pay a private visit to Hanoi.

Sanan told Morrison that the Military and Foreign Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives of Thailand held that the Heng Samrin regime is propped up by Vietnamese troops and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legitimate government which is recognized by the United Nations. In order to realize peace in the region, the Vietnamese troops must pull out of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/159

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN--Beijing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has thanked Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, for receiving his personal representative, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. A message Sihanouk sent from Paris on June 14 says: "I am grateful to your excellency for seriously and friendly receiving my personal representative Prince Norodom Ranarith and also for the gifts you sent to me from Belgrade." It says: "I express my deep thanks to leaders of friendly countries for their lofty support to the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and for their regards to myself. Please convey my respect to them." [Text] [OW210737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 21 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/159

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS DENMARK, NORWAY

OW161910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Stockholm, June 16 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left Oslo today for Austria to continue her European tour after winding up her three-day visit to Norway.

Mrs. Gandhi had talks with Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch on current world developments and India-Norway relations. The two prime ministers had reportedly a difference of opinion over the Afghan problem. Mrs. Gandhi told reporters in Oslo yesterday that it was not proper to accuse the Soviet Union alone on that problem. In March, an international forum under the auspices of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry was held to denounce the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

Mrs. Gandhi arrived in Norway on June 14 at the invitation of Willoch.

Before her arrival in Oslo, Mrs. Gandhi paid a three-day visit to Denmark. During her talks with Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, she proposed a special North-South conference to be attended by world leaders in New York this fall and urged Schluter and his government to support such a proposal. She also held that the Afghan problem be solved by negotiations.

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN MUJAHEDIN STRONGLY OPPOSE GENEVA TALKS

OW230800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 22 (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance organization voiced strong opposition today to the indirect talks in Geneva on Afghanistan.

"Any negotiation in which the views of the Mujahedin side of the conflict are not reflected would not be acceptable to us, nor would we feel compelled to abide by its decisions," said the Afghan resistance organization in a "Declaration on Geneva Talks" distributed here today.

The declaration called for an immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan as the only permanent solution to the crisis, since "there are only two parties involved: the Russians who are the invaders and the Afghans."

"Until the total and complete withdrawal of the Russian forces from Afghanistan and the establishment of an Islamic government, the only way to solve the present problem is the continuation of armed Jihad (holy war)," the declaration said.

"The Afghan nation is not submissive in nature. We as a nation have no other alternative but to continue our armed struggle," the declaration stressed.

It expressed "deepest regret over the fact that the so-called Kabul puppet government is being accepted as a party to the negotiation." This, it said, means nothing less than "denying the right of expression of the Afghan Mujahedin and granting the Kabul puppet government the recognition to which it is not entitled, and above all, recognising the Russians as a natural party in relation to the Afghan crisis."

In conclusion, the declaration said: "We are fully prepared to endure any kind of sacrifices for ensuring our goals and fighting back any compromises which may be asked of us. We declare once again that we prefer an honorable death to a miserable life."

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL SAYS TIES WITH INDIA IMPROVING

OW151108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 15 (XINHUA)--The relations between India and Pakistan are improving gradually because of efforts of the two governments in the recent past, said presidential adviser on minorities M. P. Bhandara yesterday.

Addressing a gathering of about 1,000 Sikh pilgrims from India in Lahore yesterday, according to PAKISTAN TIMES today, Bhandara said the people of Pakistan have a great love for the Sikh community and the Pakistan Government is always keen to provide them with maximum facilities during their journey to their holy places in Lahore.

Bhandara said that the present government of Pakistan has adopted a liberal policy about the visit of Sikh pilgrims to this country which, he said, has created a new chapter of goodwill between the two countries.

The governments of Pakistan and India, he said, are striving for good neighborly relations for which a joint commission has already been set up.

Bhandara expressed the hope that every Sikh pilgrim will convey the message of love and goodwill of the Pakistani people to the Indian masses.

An Indian diplomat Shi Shan also spoke on the occasion. He assured the gathering that efforts would continue to improve the Indo-Pakistan relations.

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLA LEADER ON NEED FOR USSR PULLOUT

OW182058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1815 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-president of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen Gulbuddin Hikmatyiar has stated that the Kabul regime has no right whatsoever to represent Afghanistan in any talks on the Afghan issue.

According to an Agency Afghan Press report today, the resistance leader at a recent interview in Peshawar maintained that the Afghan problem could never be settled unless a legal and representative government of the Afghan nation is established in the country.

The real parties involved in the issue, he noted, are the Afghan Mujahideen who are putting up resistance and the invading Soviet forces.

He pointed out: "The first and the foremost condition for a settlement of the issue is the total withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the Mujahideen have no choice but to continue resistance until not a single Soviet soldier is present on Afghan soil."

Talking about his alliance, the unity of which was enhanced following its merging into one organization last month, Gulbuddin Hikmatyiar said that the alliance has unanimity of thought and ideology and has a common stand on the liberation of Afghanistan. The present unity, he continued, has been brought about on sound foundations for the first time. He expressed his confidence that with this alliance the Mujahideen will be able to further close their ranks and correct their failings.

Answering a question about the current resistance in Afghanistan, the guerrilla leader said: "So long as there is a single bullet left in their guns, the guerrillas would not feel hesitant in using it against the enemy."

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA TO PROVIDE BANGLADESH WITH CREDIT

OW152216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Dhaka, June 15 (XINHUA)--India is to provide Bangladesh with a 200 million Indian rupee state-to-state credit.

This is a result of the signing of an agreement between the two countries at the end of the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission here today.

After the signing ceremony, Bangladesh external resources division secretary Mafizur Rahman and Indian external affairs secretary K. S. Bajpai, who represented their respective governments at the meeting, told reporters at a joint briefing that the above-mentioned credit was repayable within a period of 15 years and that its interest rate was five percent.

The Indian external affairs secretary said that the Export and Import Bank of India would extend another 100 million Indian rupee credit to the Bangladesh Industrial Credit Agency to be used for the procurement of machinery and equipment from India. An agreement to this effect will be signed soon.

He said that the trade gap between the two countries stood at about 340 million Indian rupees in favor of India in 1981-1982. He added that steps were being taken to remove impediments in the way of trade between the two countries.

Another agreement on agricultural cooperation was also signed on the occasion.

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

GENEVA TALKS RESUME--Geneva, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--The third round of indirect talks between Pakistan and the Soviet-backed Kabul regime on the Afghan problem resumed here today under United Nations auspices. Diego Cordovez, the U.N. mediator, met with the Afghan negotiations in the morning and with the Pakistan delegation led by Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Ali Khan in the Palais des Nations at 12:00 hours local time. Observers here said hopes for progress in the talks, which were rather high among diplomats here a few weeks ago, are now diminishing since the visit to Moscow by Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan last week. Though the talks will continue tomorrow, sources here are expecting that it will be shorter than the previous round. [Text] [OW161950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 16 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/166

WESTERN EUROPE

COMMENTARY EXAMINES THATCHER'S ELECTION VICTORY

OW110134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 11 Jun 83

["Commentary: A Look at Mrs Thatcher's Victory"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, June 10 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Yi)--The month-long general election in Britain ended in favor of the Conservative Party led by Margaret Thatcher who thus became the first Conservative leader in the present century to have won a re-election as prime minister.

The Conservatives overwhelmed their opponents with 397 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons. The Labour obtained 208 seats and the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, 23.

The Conservative Party called the election 11 months ahead of schedule in hopes of gaining a bigger mandate. This landed the Labour Party in a plight as it had to accept the challenge unprepared and in a hurried way. The Social Democratic-Liberal alliance participated in the campaign as a third force, adding to the complexity of the election which was then described as the "most tense rivalry in memory."

In the main, the Conservative Party's victory was attributed to the policies it had pursued during the past four years that proved more or less suitable for the reality in the country. Thanks to certain tax cuts and welfare improvement measures, the living standard of 24 million employees and their families was somewhat raised. Meanwhile, the slackened control over foreign exchange and enterprises, the incentives given to the private sector and the curbs put on trade union power also won the government favor from capitalists and many of the middle class.

The recent signs of a slow recovery from recession with the inflation rate brought to the lowest level in 15 years prompted many of the voters to look forward to a stabilized economy with the conservatives in office for another term. Besides, Britain's victory in the Falkland (Malvinas) war last June was exciting to those who are nostalgic of the "British Empire" and gave Mrs Thatcher an image of firmness" [quotation marks as received] and "decision."

But analysts here held that many people voted for the conservatives because of their disappointment with the opposition rather than being in favor of the Tory. The Labour Party started to disintegrate in 1981 when some 30 parliamentarians and many followers broke away to form a party of their own, the Social Democratic Party. Besides, the Labour Party leader, Michael Foot, being self-contradictory in his campaign on the non-nuclear defense policy and on the question of British membership of the Common Market, had not much appeal for the electorate.

The Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance won about 25 percent of the total votes. But it captured only 23 seats, partly because of the "winner-takes-all" electoral system, which gives a commons seat to the leading vote-winner in each constituency.

Another factor for the conservative victory was the support from financial tycoons and transnational corporations. The fund it got for electioneering was 10 times that of its opponents.

Moreover, the conservatives' position as a ruling party and the favor lavished on it by the mass media also contributed much to their victory.

The voters who have just been relieved of the strain given them by mass media publicity and campaigning rallies, are now turning their eyes to what the Conservative Party will bring them.

Having won the landslide victory, a strutting Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues and advisers will also have to reassess the tough situation they are confronted with.

The West as a whole is thwarted by an economy so difficult that even the recent seven-nation Williamsburg summit failed to produce an effective remedy. The British economy is particularly weak. During the previous term of Thatcher's administration, Britain's national production remained at a low level, non-oil trade incurred considerable deficits and British products were still not so competitive as those of Japan, West Germany and other industrialized countries, although productivity had improved to a certain extent. The country's record unemployment rate since World War II remained a blight on the economy. The introduction of new technologies as advocated by Mrs Thatcher to achieve better economic results had not helped much to save Britain's traditional labor-intensive industries from going bankrupt. With more than three million people jobless, the government spending on unemployment relief and the losses in tax revenue total some 17 billion pounds annually. Plus other welfare subsidies, this is a heavy burden on the already plagued British finance.

Mrs Thatcher repeatedly pledged during her campaign that after winning the election, she would go ahead with the policies listed in her platform and bring the British economy back to health. Now, with the overwhelming victory she won in the election and the subsequent consolidation of the

conservative hard-liners' position in both the parliament and among the conservatives, it is expected that the new government will carry out a standard "Margaret Thatcherism" to replace "nationalization" with private ownership and to resist "socialism" with typical Western "freedoms" and "democracy."

In the economic aspect, Mrs Thatcher is expected to go on with her monetarist policy and tight economy, reducing social welfare spending and keeping inflation in control. But unemployment will stay, not only because the government is unable to solve the problem in the immediate future but also because the existence of a large reserve army of labor will help cripple the power of trade unions, to press down wage standards and to curb the workers' strikes.

Politically, the armed forces and police will be strengthened and death penalty will probably be restored in order to maintain a better public order and to deal with the peace movement and violent activities in North Ireland.

The foreign policy of Thatcher's new government is the focus of attention both at home and abroad. The United States, West Germany and Japan are open in their support of Thatcher's come-back which they hoped would strengthen the position of the Western alliance and NATO in dealing with the Soviet Union. It is also expected that the new conservative government will play a more active part in the European Community and seek closer relations with other member states of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, the new government is expected to enhance its economic cooperation and trade relations with Third World countries.

Sino-British friendly relations form an important link in the foreign policy of Thatcher's government. China's economic development, its policy of openness, and its planned exploitation of off-shore oil and coal resources and construction of nuclear power stations will offer broad prospects for the furtherance of the economic relations between the two countries in the five years to come.

CSO: 4000/156

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

OW140748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Copenhagen, June 13 (XINHUA)--Federal German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said here today that NATO's unity and defense forces should be strengthened and new U.S. medium-range missiles deployed in Europe to deal with the Soviet threat.

Woerner made the remarks when addressing the last meeting of the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly (NAA), which began on June 9.

The NAA is an inter-parliamentary assembly of member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, the only forum for European members of parliament and their North American counterparts to meet and discuss issues of common interest.

Woerner said that as the Soviet Union has the military superiority, "the cohesion of NATO and the strategic unity between North America and Western Europe are the preconditions for security in Europe."

"Deterrence is the basic security guarantee we have in Europe," he added.

Referring to the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone, Woerner said such a zone cannot prevent any country from nuclear attacks. Even if the size of the proposed nuclear-free zone is enlarged twice or three times, he said, "Central or northern Europe would not be free from those (nuclear arms) which would still be pointed at it from the outside, from a distance, even from behind the Urals."

"The only protection from the use of nuclear arms against us is to have them for ourselves," he added.

Attending the meeting today were also Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

CSO: 4000/156

WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER FAVORS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

OW131944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Copenhagen, June 13 (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme reiterated here today the importance of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Nordic region and called for a corridor in central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons.

Addressing a plenary meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly, he said, "Nuclear deterrence cannot provide the long-term basis for peace, stability, and equity in international society." "The common interest" of European countries, he said, "is indeed the foundation of the concept of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Nordic countries." "It is also the foundation of the concept of a corridor in central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons," he noted.

The prime minister said Sweden considers this proposal as being of increasing importance to the process of enhancing security in Europe.

He said Sweden has noted with interest the Soviet response to Sweden's proposal. Soviet leader Andropov expressed on June 6 that Moscow could discuss the question of giving a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea, he said.

Sweden is ready to serve as the host country for a conference on disarmament in Europe within the context of the European security conference and hopes it will take place soon, he said.

CSO: 4000/156

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH MINISTRY SURPRISED AT SHULTZ' STATEMENT

OW141235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 13 (XINHUA)--The French Foreign Ministry said it is surprised at U.S. State Secretary George Shultz' statement on France's stand during the spring session of the NATO ministerial council, according to an AFP report.

On his way back to Washington from Paris on June 10, Shultz reportedly said he was irritated by the "ambiguous" position taken by France in the alliance. Because France was over-sensitive about the wording of the final communique, Shultz said, the meeting closed three hours later than scheduled.

Officials of the Foreign Ministry said France's policy is clearcut: "independence and loyalty to the (North Atlantic) Alliance, to the alliance as a whole and thus not to the command of the military integration."

Observers here believe that Shultz' statement and the French Foreign Ministry's response demonstrated once again the long-standing contradictions between the two countries. Although the French Socialist Government has recently taken an approach nearer to the U.S. position than those of the previous governments in the past 25 years, the U.S. Government is still unsatisfied.

President Francois Mitterrand reaffirmed at the spring session of the NATO ministerial council that his country will not join the military integration again and will oppose the enlargement of NATO's geographic limits and the expansion of its authority. His statement certainly ran counter to the expectations of the U.S. Government. In addition, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told LE MATIN DE PARIS recently that the NATO meeting was prolonged because of "differences over the issue of East-West trade" and "serious difficulties" in matters irrelevant to the alliance.

CSO: 4000/156

WESTERN EUROPE

KOHL SAYS WEST UNITED ON EUROMISSILES

OW100934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, June 9 (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today stressed Western unanimity toward the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on Euro-missiles. Kohl was delivering a government statement in the Bundestag (parliament) on the results of the Williamsburg economic summit.

Kohl warned the Soviet Union not to erroneously estimate the unanimous attitude of the West. "We reiterated in Williamsburg that the Soviet Union cannot expect to stop the West from deploying (new missiles) by adopting a policy of intimidating our public while refusing to reduce the threat to us which resulted from the rapid increase in its deployment of SS-20 missiles," he said. Kohl said the Western alliance is willing to abandon the land-based medium-range missiles on the basis of mutual reduction. "This is the essence of the 'zero-option.' But, a compromise solution would be feasible before attaining this goal," Kohl added. He said the Soviet Union should not expect the West to recognize its monopoly in medium-range missiles.

When dealing with his forthcoming Moscow visit to be begun on July 4, Kohl said he will not act as an intermediary or interpreter, but will "represent the German interest unequivocally."

CSO: 4000/156

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH 'PEACE FESTIVAL' OPPOSES ARMS RACE

OW201405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 19 (XINHUA)--Hundreds of thousands of French people from all over the country held a "peace festival" in the Bois de Vincennes here today in demand for an end to the arms race.

They assembled under the slogan of "I Love Peace, I Love Life" and shouted "No American missiles, no Soviet SS-20s." They also held discussions focusing on the two superpowers' nuclear missiles.

Delegations from 22 other countries participated in the festival activities and criticized the two superpowers' policy of arms race.

The participants also signed a petition opposing nuclear escalation to be delivered to the Soviet and U.S. negotiators in Geneva. They also appealed to the governments of other countries and the United Nations to stop the arms race.

The peace festival was sponsored by the French Communist Party, the French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party and more than 120 other parties, trade unions, and cultural, religious and environmental protection organizations.

The French Socialist Party refused to join in the activities because it reportedly viewed the festival as directed more against the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe than against the Soviet missiles already installed in Europe.

CSO: 4000/156

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

TURKEY BACKS MISSILE PLAN--Ankara, June 14 (XINHUA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has expressed support for the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, SON HAVADIS reports today. Speaking at a press conference here yesterday, Turkmen described the deployment as necessary in maintaining NATO's defense and diplomatic strength. "Maintaining peace and security is closely related to the establishment of a stable balance of strength," he said. He said that NATO has condemned terrorism and decided to counter it by all possible means, which is very important to Turkey, he added. Turkmen returned from Paris Sunday night after attending the NATO ministerial meeting. [Text] [OW142222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 14 Jun 83]

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT IN FRG--Bonn, June 15 (XINHUA)--Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, met and had a friendly and cordial conversation here today with Li Guohao, president of the Tonji University of China. President Carstens visited and presented a batch of books to the university during his tour of China last October. He told Li Guohao that his China tour left on him a deep impression. [Text] [OW160455 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 16 Jun 83]

CHEYSSON ON U.S.-EUROPE RELATIONS--Paris, June 14 (XINHUA)--French Minister Claude Cheysson said the United States should play a positive role in persuading Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. "The first difficulty" in the withdrawal of foreign troops, a key to the settlement of the problems in the Middle East, is to persuade Israel, Cheysson said in a recent interview with LE MATIN DE PARIS. "In this regard, it is well-known that the Americans have the means to act and persuade, which we don't have," Cheysson said. Referring to the U.S.-Europe relations, Cheysson disagreed with the reporter's estimates that Western Europe is "decentralized" in dealing with the United States. He said that when it faces menace from the outside, Western Europe will make concerted efforts. West European countries took a unified position when the Americans infringed upon their interests in agriculture, he added. [Text] [OW150841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 15 Jun 83]

FRENCH LOYALTY TO NATO--Paris, June 9 (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand reiterated tonight at the Elysee Palace that France will maintain [as received] committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Speaking at a dinner given in honor of the foreign ministers of 16 NATO countries attending a council meeting in Paris, Mitterrand said the fact that France has pulled out from NATO's integrated command does not mean France will not accept NATO's demand or guarantee NATO's unity. Mitterrand stressed that in face of the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles deployed in Europe, NATO countries should demonstrate their defense "will" and keep "dialogues" between themselves. To defend peace and security, it is necessary to maintain an equilibrium of medium-range nuclear forces deployed in Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States, he noted. Mitterrand also called on NATO members to refrain from misunderstanding and distrusting each other. "'Misunderstanding' has often brought setbacks to NATO," he said. [Text] [OW101355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 10 Jun 83]

YOUTH DELEGATION PORTUGAL VISIT--Lisbon, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--A Chinese youth delegation left here for home this morning after a week-long visit to Portugal. The delegation led by Jia Die, deputy secretary general of the All-China Youth Federation, arrived here on 2 June at the invitation of the Commission on Youth Under the National Assembly. National Assembly Speaker Leonardo Riberiro de Almeida and Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira had separate talks with the delegation. Riberiro de Almeida expressed his hope that the youth of the two countries will further expand their contacts. [Text] [OW151209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 8 Jun 83 OW]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN LONDON--London, June 15 (XINHUA)--A delegation of Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) left Dublin for London today at the end of its visit to Ireland, according to a report reaching here. During its stay in the country, the delegation headed by CPAFFC Vice President Lin Lin was welcomed by Irish officials and friends including secretary of the department of foreign affairs Donlon, lord mayor of Dublin Browne and wife of the president Maeve Hillery. The Irish-Chinese Cultural Society yesterday gave a banquet to the delegation to mark the 2,260th death anniversary of ancient Chinese poet Qu Yuan. Attending the banquet were member of parliament and former foreign minister Gerry Collins (Republican), the mayor and about 300 other people including Irish prominent figures, Chinese residents in Ireland and Chinese Irishes. [Text] [OW160859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 16 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/156

EASTERN EUROPE

LEAST DEVELOPED NATIONS SEEK AID AT UNCTAD

OW162006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (XINHUA)--Representatives from the least developed countries called for the international society to take measures to bring into force the program of substantial action on aid to the least developed countries adopted in 1981 during the general debate in the last few days at the sixth UNCTAD session here.

Bangladesh President of Council of Ministers Hussain Mohammad Ershad said the least developed countries suffer the most during the crisis.

He said during the period of 1980-1982, total foreign trade in Bangladesh showed a 33 percent decline, which caused a shortage of funds, thus affecting the country's economic development.

He stressed that the serious situation in the least developed countries makes it imperative to take special measures beneficial to them.

He expressed his regret that the program on aid to the least developed countries has failed to be implemented and he called for the developed countries to help bring it into force.

Somali Minister of Commerce Mohamed Omar Jama said the social and economic situation of the least developed countries is facing an impasse, and people's living standard is very low.

He expressed the hope that any program on economic recovery and development adopted here "will result in the taking of necessary commitments and actions to implement the measures and achieve the targets agreed upon by the international community and clearly stated in the substantial action program."

Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekol said that except for the Nordic and some other countries, the developed countries clearly showed a dislike for the obligations they should undertake.

He expressed his regret over the decline of aid provided to the least developed countries by industrialized nations.

Representatives from Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Bhutan also called on the session to adopt effective measures immediately to solve the serious economic situation in their countries.

Spokesman of the Group of 77 Abdillahi Osman (from Somali) introduced to the meeting a draft resolution on the least developed countries.

He said in his opinion the secretary-general of the UNCTAD session will, together with representatives of the least developed countries, call the third multi-lateral and bilateral meetings on financial and technical aid to assess the economic situation in these countries and speed up aid to them.

UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea said the sixth UNCTAD session has provided a chance for the international society to assess and change the deteriorating economic situation in the least developed countries.

CSO: 4000/157

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CPCZ CONGRESS OPENS--Prague, June 15 (XINHUA)--The 8th session of the 16th National Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] opened here today with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, as chairman. Milos Jakes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, delivered a report to the session on the need for quickly applying the results of scientific research to practice. In his report, Jakes underscored the importance of scientific application through the efforts of the whole party and the whole people for a highly efficient and intensive national economy. [Text] [OW160839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 16 Jun 83]

ZHIVKOV VISITS HUNGARY--Budapest, June 17 (XINHUA)--Hungary and Bulgaria expressed their resolve to further expand cooperation in political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. A communique, issued at the end of a visit here by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria from June 14 to 16, also said the two sides were satisfied with the development of relations between the two countries. Kadar Janos, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party had talks with Zhivkov. The two sides pointed out that peace and security in Europe plays an extremely important role in international relations. They voiced support to the people of all countries fighting imperialism, colonialism and racism. Both sides take the nonaligned movement as an important factor in international relations. The two sides also signed a document of long-term program on the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation and socialist economic integration. [Text] [OW171954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 17 Jun 83]

MONGOLIAN PRESIDENT IN ROMANIA--Bucharest, June 17 (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia Vumjaagin Tsedenbal paid an official and friendship visit to Romania from June 14 to 17. This was Tsedenbal's first official visit to Romania. During his stay here, he had three rounds of talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu on bilateral relations and present international issues. The two sides signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [OW171942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 17 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/157

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

UN COMMITTEE OBSERVES S. AFRICA SOLIDARITY DAY

OW170437 Beijing XINHUA in English 0318 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations, June 16 (XINHUA)--The special committee against apartheid met today to observe the international day of solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa.

The yearly observance marks the anniversary of the 1976 uprising in Soweto (South West township) in Johannesburg of South Africa.

The observance demonstrated the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, said U.N. Security-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a message to the meeting.

This year, he stressed, the day carried a special and most poignant meaning because it was being observed in the tragic shadow of the carrying out of death sentences against three members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

It was most important to preserve international solidarity in support of the just struggle of the people of South Africa to reclaim their birthright, he noted.

Vladimir Kravets (Ukraine), acting chairman of the special committee against apartheid, said that recent events in the region as a whole indicated that the racist regime had no intention of ever bringing about peaceful change in South Africa.

More disturbing, he added, was the unwillingness of certain Western countries, particularly the United States, to heed the call of South African people and the international community to refrain from extending any kind of support to the apartheid regime. Any such support increased the regime's arrogance and intransigence.

Representatives from various regional groups, non-aligned movement and other organizations all reaffirmed their resolute support for the South African people in their just struggle against apartheid.

CSO: 4000/158

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

YOUTH DELEGATION WELCOMED IN BOTSWANA

OW160931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Gaborone, June 15 (XINHUA)--Singing, dancing and praising of the growing solidarity and friendship between China and Botswana characterized the warm atmosphere prevailing at a dinner party held here this evening.

The dinner party was given by the youth wing of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) in honor of the visiting Chinese youth delegation led by He Guangwei, vice president of the All-China Youth Federation and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

In their speeches at the dinner, leading members of the Botswana youth wing and the Chinese delegation head expressed the hope that the friendship between the youth and people of the two countries be further consolidated and developed.

More than 200 people attended the party. Among them were Vice President and BDP National Chairman Plet Mmusi, Minister of Public Service and Information and BDP Secretary General D. K. Kwelagobe, Minister of Health L. Makgekgenene, Minister of Agriculture W. Meswele, and BDP Youth Wing Secretary General G.U.S. Matihabaphici.

The four-member Chinese delegation arrived here on June 13. It visited secondary schools, factories, research centers and rural areas in the past two days.

CSO: 4000/158

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT DISMISSES TREASON CASE

OW180459 Beijing XINHUA in English 0320 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 17 (XINHUA)--The Tanzanian Government today withdrew charges against 30 people accused of conspiring to overthrow the government in an attempted coup between last December and January this year.

Representing the prosecution, senior superintendent Tatu Omari told the Kisumu resident magistrates' court in Dar es Salaam that the director of public prosecutions has recommended that the accused persons be discharged from custody.

Chief resident magistrate Joseph Masanhe accordingly ordered prison officers to release all accused persons.

Omari said the move also covered the two accused persons who escaped from detention last Saturday.

The accused persons, 21 soldiers and nine civilians including presidential aide Christophe Pastor Ngaiza, had been charged with plotting to assassinate Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, depose him from power and overthrow the government by illegal means.

The cancellation of the treason case is no surprise to the public here. Until today the case has been brought to court for 11 months since the accused persons were remanded in custody last February. There have been rumors that the police found insufficient evidence in spite of intensive investigations.

However, Omari warned the suspects might be brought to court again if need be on the same charges.

CSO: 4000/158

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZIMBABWE SUPPORTS SWAPO, WELCOMES PRC TO ILO

OW152128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, June 15 (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today reaffirmed his country's support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in its struggle for Namibia's independence from the rule of South Africa.

In an address to the 69th annual conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO), Mugabe said that Zimbabwe, as a frontline state, has borne the brunt of South Africa's policy of aggression.

Mugabe told the conference that Zimbabwe welcomed the restoration of China's seat in the ILO, noting that "the international community in general and we of the Third World in particular have a great deal to learn from the experience gained by the Chinese people in the last thirty-odd years of sustained and self-reliant socio-economic development."

Mugabe said that his country today faces a different and even more taxing challenge in accelerating the national socio-economic development.

He thanked the ILO for the vocational and technical training of young Zimbabweans during the liberation days, and, since independence the ILO has continued to give advice and technical assistance that was considered to be invaluable to Zimbabwe, he added.

The prime minister arrived here yesterday and will leave for Belgrade tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/158

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

GHANAIAN COUP--Lagos, June 19 (XINHUA)--The Ghanaian authorities foiled a coup staged by a group of dissident soldiers in Accra today, the Nigerian television reported here tonight. The dissident soldiers attempted to overthrow the regime of Jerry Rawlings. They tried to seize Radio Ghana studios to broadcast a statement at about half past ten today, but they failed. A radio broadcast from Accra said the authorities have brought the situation under control. The Ghanaian Provincial National Defense Council (PNDC) called on the rebels to surrender to the police or army in their own interests. Chief Brigadier Harold Quianoo, in another broadcast over Radio Ghana today, ordered all military personnel to report at their barracks immediately. Unit commanders were told to accept orders from the army chief or the PNDC only. It was reported that a dusk-to-dawn curfew was to be imposed throughout the country, extending the existing one from midnight to five a.m. The coup was the fourth made public since Rawlings returned to power. [Text] [OW192012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1959 GMT 19 Jun 83]

STUDY GROUP IN MAURITIUS--Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth had talks with a Chinese study group yesterday in Port Louis, capital of Mauritius, according to a report from that country. The Chinese study group led by Xia Boyuan arrived in Port Louis on June 13 to investigate the China-aid project of the airport lounge in Plaisance airport. Present on the occasion was also Tu Qiang, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Mauritius. [Text] [OW160451 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 16 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/158

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO ON LATIN AMERICA'S DEBT SITUATION

HK160320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 7

[Report by Guan Yanzhong [4619 1750 1813]: "Reasonable Demands of Latin American Countries To Solve Debt Problem"]

[Text] During this serious world debt crisis, foreign debts owed by Latin American countries account for almost half of the total foreign debts owed by the developing countries, which amount to \$626 billion. The annual repayment of capital with interest for some Latin American countries is double their foreign export earnings, or even more. Though a number of Latin American countries have made new arrangements for repaying the debts, they are in the awkward predicament of insolvency.

Facing this crisis, government departments, financiers, and economists of some Latin American countries are working out plans to deal with the problem. Recently, the Latin American economic system and the economic council for Latin America suggested in a jointly-prepared document that Latin American countries should negotiate the foreign debts problem with developed countries "on a new and stable foundation." The "Symposium on Latin America's Foreign Debts and Overall Negotiations," which concluded last week in Buenos Aires, Argentina, also raised the same issue. The participants in the symposium demanded that the developed countries eliminate the practice of protectionism in international trade, extend the due date of loan repayment, and reduce interest rates. In the meantime, the participating countries also called for developing their own national economies and strengthening economic cooperation among Latin American countries in order to expedite the work of an integration of the regional setup. These demands are reasonable and should be highly valued. They are also highly essential in overcoming the present debt crisis.

Foreign trade development is a major source of foreign exchange receipt for loan repayment. However, since the developed countries in recent years have been forcing the prices of primary products down and adopting protective measures, the export volume and export earnings of Latin American countries have dropped greatly. Thus, the final trade accounts of Latin American countries are quite insufficient to repay the interest on foreign loans. According to export statistics of the countries between 1980 and 1982, the price of copper dropped 30 percent, the price of beef dropped 13.5 percent,

price of wheat dropped 8 percent, and the price of coffee dropped 32 percent. In 1982, the real export value of Latin American countries dropped 10 percent. Under these circumstances, the ability of debt repayment of Latin American countries has been seriously affected. At the same time, industrial product prices of developed countries have been soaring high, further increasing the burden of Latin American importing countries. The situation of dropping export receipts and increasing import value is hence a means through which the developed countries shift the economic crisis to other countries. This shows that the present international trade system is unreasonable. The volume of Latin American exports to developed countries accounts for three-fourths of their total exports. Latin American countries will be unable to improve their ability in loan repayment if the developed countries do not rectify their unfair practices in the present trade situation.

At present, most of the foreign debts owed by Latin American countries are short-term loans, including most of the \$42 billion in new loans acquired in 1981. Therefore, the mature loan amount in 1982 was enormous. In Argentina, the total amount of mature loans in that year was 179 percent of the export value, while in Mexico it was 129 percent, in Ecuador, 122 percent, and in Chile, 116 percent. Since the mature period of many short-term loan is only a few months, the debtor nations cannot repay the loans in time, as they have spent them on financial deficit expenditures or in carrying out medium and short-term economic plans. Thus, many Latin American countries have successively demanded an extension of the due date.

About two-thirds of the foreign debts owed by Latin American countries are from foreign private banks. The loans, which amount to \$65 billion, are mostly acquired from the top 10 American banks.

From 1978 to 1981, the dollar interest rates on the London market climbed to the level of 16.5 percent, a rise of 8 percent, which greatly outgrew the world inflation average. As developing countries work out their final accounts on the basis of the dollar interest rates, a 1-percent increase in interest rates will mean an additional increase of \$2 billion in the foreign debts of the developing countries. Though interest rates have been falling since last year the actual interest rates for new loans currently acquired by Argentina are still as high as 12 percent, according to Argentine economists. Obviously, a reduction in interest rates would not only lighten the foreign debt burden of Latin American countries but also would promote their export trade to developed countries.

Facing the serious world debt crisis, many Latin American countries are now trying to acquire new loans from international financial institutes or banks while they are adjusting their internal policy and strengthening inter-governmental cooperation in the region. An economist has called this practice of repaying old debts by acquiring new debts as "patching big and small holes into one big one," and the practice could not solve the fundamental problems. He believed that the debt problem is not only an economic but also a political problem. At present, the international financial institutes demand that the debtor nations adopt a strict retrenchment policy in their national economies. This will inevitably lead to a reduction in national output and unemployment increase, and will shift the economic burden to the low income people, resulting in rising social instability.

At present, the international economic relations among countries are more and more interdependent. Judging by the long-term development, the establishment of a new and reasonable international economic order is the key to solving the international debt crisis. As for the present situation, developed countries should take a positive attitude toward the reasonable demands made by Latin American countries. They are not only the eager desire of Latin American debtor nations but also concern the economic benefits of the developed countries.

CS0: 4005/923

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT ARRESTS UNION LEADERS

OW160944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Chilean Copper Workers' Confederation and president of the National Workers' Command, who led the second nation-wide protest for restoration of democracy yesterday, was arrested here at dawn today.

SEGUNDA DE LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS reported that Fernando Paredes Pizarro, director of the Chilean Service of Investigation, declared Seguel's arrest this morning. He said the arrest was "carried out in accordance with the orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs." He pointed out the protest activities led by Seguel were unacceptable. He disclosed that Seguel will not be expelled but will be tried by the court.

Two trade union leaders in the "Teniente" mine Enrique Morales and Juan Marambio were arrested yesterday evening.

Many Chilean union leaders issued statements condemning the government's arrest of Seguel and other union leaders. They pointed out the arrest would do no good to solving the grave problems facing the country.

It is reported that in the nation-wide protests 630 people have been arrested in Santiago alone, in addition to 13 wounded and 1 dead.

CSO: 4000/155

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW CHANGES IN LEADING BODIES OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 8, 25 Apr 83 pp 9-11

[Article by Li Shanzhi [2621 1424 1807]: "New Changes in Leading Bodies of Provincial CPC Committees"]

[Text] In mid-April, the readjustment of the CPC Committee leading bodies in each of the country's provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government was completed. Substantial changes have occurred in leading bodies following readjustment, as follows: reduction in personnel; decline in average age; increase in cultural level; and an encouraging step taken toward making the cadre corps revolutionary, young, knowledgeable, and specialized.

In order to help readers understand the outlines of this readjustment, we have done a roundup and made a slight analysis of some characteristics of these new leading bodies as follows:

Firstly, it has been a streamlining of personnel. Better staff and simpler administration has always been advocated by our party. However, for various reasons, our party and government organizations have been overstaffed over the years, and multiple administrative layers have been fairly prominent. Take provincial CPC committees, for example. Their standing committees consisted of 10-odd or as many as 20-odd people, and there were also 14 or 15 secretaries. Too many bosses caused inefficiency in handling matters. As a result of this recent readjustment, standing committees of provincial CPC committees have been markedly reduced to about 10 people. Secretaries and deputy secretaries number between four and six. For example, in China's most populous province of Sichuan, the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has been cut from the former 23 to 16, and the number of Provincial CPC Committee secretaries and deputy secretaries has been reduced from 14 to five. In Guangdong Province, the CPC Committee Standing Committee has been reduced from 24 to 13. Hebei Province's CPC Committee Standing Committee has been cut from 24 to 11, and secretaries reduced from 13 to five. The Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has been reduced from 20 to 11, and secretaries from 9 to 4. A rough estimate shows a post-readjustment reduction by between 100 and 200 people in the number of people on CPC Committee standing committees in 29 provinces, municipalities, and regions, and a post-readjustment reduction by about 100 in the number of secretaries and deputy secretaries.

Secondly, progress was made in making cadres younger. The aging of cadres is a prominent problem currently in China's cadre corps. Through implementation of the CPC Central Committee's principle on cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the old with the new during this readjustment, a free hand was given to the promotion of a group of young and robust cadres into CPC committee leading bodies. Thus, the age of the new leading bodies has generally declined substantially. Before readjustment, the average age of CPC committee standing committee members in each province, municipality and region was more than 60. After readjustment, however, there was an overall decline to under age 60. Among the 13 members of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Region CPC Committee, for example, the average age is only 51.3. For the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the average age is 52.7, 12.6 years younger than formerly. In an overwhelming majority of CPC committee standing committees, the average age fell by five to 10 years. The cadres selected for promotion to standing committees in provincial CPC committees were overwhelmingly middle-aged people less than 55 years old. Not only were there a large number of comrades between 40 and 50, but there were also some young men in their 30's. Yang Yanyin [2799 5888 6892] on the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, for example, is a 35-year-old female comrade. Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922] is only 39.

The degree of knowledgeability and specialization also increased markedly. On this occasion, quite a few specialists, professors, or other technically qualified intellectuals were added to standing committees of provincial CPC committees. A great increase occurred in the members with college level education. All of the new personnel on CPC committee standing committees have a better than middle school cultural level. For example, five of seven new secretaries and members of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee have a university cultural level and are with technical specialty. Eleven of the 12 people on the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee have a technical college cultural level. As a result of this readjustment, members of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee having a university cultural level has risen from one-third to two-thirds. In the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, three of four secretaries and deputy secretaries have a technical college cultural level. The leading member, Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142], studied abroad after achieving a technical secondary school cultural level. About one-third of the new members of standing committee of provincial, municipal, and regional CPC committees have a technical college cultural level, and this is extremely beneficial in leading the building of the four modernizations.

In this readjustment of provincial CPC committee leadership bodies, thinking was fairly emancipated, and the old conventions of classification according to seniority and status were broken to give genuine expression to ability and political integrity, youth and vigor as principles for the promotion of cadres. In Anhui Province, for example, the leading member of the CPC Committee, Huang Huang [806 3874] is only 49 years old. He had formerly been neither a Provincial CPC Committee secretary nor a member of the Standing

Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, but had served only as a county CPC committee secretary and prefecture CPC committee deputy secretary. Guan Guangfu [7070 1684 138], secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and in overall charge of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee's work, was 52 years old this year. Previously he had served as director of the Hubei branch of the Chinese People's Bank. In order to increase the ratio of intellectuals among the membership of CPC Committee leading bodies, in the course of readjustment attention was given to selection of personnel having modern management experiences both from institutions of higher learning and scientific research departments, and from grassroots industrial plants and mining enterprises.

The method of promoting cadres was also special on this occasion. All jurisdictions used level-by-level recommendations, all-around examination, repeated deliberation, and approval by central authorities. In many provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, the process began with democratic recommendation, after which a sifting and examination was done by departments concerned and a roster prepared for presentation to provincial, autonomous region, and central government directly administered municipal CPC committees for study. In the process of making selections for promotion, all jurisdictions organized cadres for conscientious study of pertinent directives of the Central Committee, so that every one clearly understood the important significance of this work and overcame "leftist" influence of disdain for knowledge and for intellectuals. Departments in charge went to provincial units and to prefectures and cities to hold symposiums or make separate inquiries to obtain the views of cadres and the masses. They eliminated factionalist influences and guarded against "three kinds of people" entering leading bodies. Thus, they both embodied the unity of democracy and centralism, and both leaders and masses got a profound lesson in democratic centralism. The selection of the best from among the best prevented a small number of people from having the final say in cadre work, listening to only one side, appointing people out of favoritism, stifling of people with ability, and such abuses. Cadres and the masses alike felt generally satisfied.

This readjustment work had yet another characteristic in that attention was paid to the promotion of cadres from among minority nationalities and to female cadres. In the Tibetan Autonomous Region's CPC Committee, seven of the 13 members, or 54 percent, were cadres of Tibetan nationality. Four of six secretaries, or two-thirds were comrades of Tibetan race. In the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region CPC Committee, three of six secretaries were cadres of Mongolian race. In the Uighur Autonomous Region CPC Committee, three of six secretaries were comrades from minority nationalities. In other places such as the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region and the Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region, provinces inhabited by minority races, attention was also given to promotion of minority nationality cadres into CPC committee leadership groups. Overall, not a large number of female comrades entered new bodies in this readjustment; however, some outstanding women cadres assumed important leadership positions. One such was 46-year-old Gu Xiulian [7357 4423 557] who became third in command in Jiangsu Province. Tibetan female comrade Basang [1572 2718] became a CPC Committee secretary in the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

During the course of this readjustment an unprecedented atmosphere of unity that was extremely gladdening was demonstrated in cooperation between old and new cadres and in making replacements. One after another, some old comrades who had worked for the people for several decades and who had been responsible in CPC committees for important duties of imparting, helping, and leading stated that they certainly wanted to carry forward a spirit of giving their all to look after the new comrades. Comrades who had newly entered leading bodies determined to learn from old comrades and to be good revolutionary successors. It should be particularly noted that in the course of this readjustment, numerous old comrades took the initiative in retiring from leadership positions to let young and vigorous comrades take over, and hoped that they would surpass themselves. Thanks to the help, support and encouragement of old comrades, members of new leading bodies quickly took up their roles and began to work smoothly.

In short, this readjustment work was successful. Today leading bodies in the CPC committees of each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the central government have a new look and are more dynamic. We believe that they will certainly be able to lead the broad masses of party members and people in their provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under direct central government administration in initiating a new situation in the building of socialism.

9432

CSO: 4005/851

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH CPPCC SESSION

Namelist of Sixth CPPCC National Committee

OW171436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and standing committee members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee (totaling 297 persons):

Chairman: Deng Yinghcao (female).

Vice chairmen: Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing (female), Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Shutao, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Jianren, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Qu Wu and Ba Jin.

Secretary general: Peng Youjin.

Standing Committee members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames); Ding Ling (female), Ding Shengshu [0002 5116 2885], Wang Guoquan, Qian Jiaju, Ma Xin, Ma Wanqi, Ma Haide, Ma Tengai, Wang Li, Wang Kuang, Wang Xu, Wang Yifan, Wang Yuqing, Wang Quangmei (female), Wang Genzhong [3769 5327 0112], Wang Kejun [3769 0344 0193], Wang Kuancheng, Wang Xueying (female), Wang Yaolun, Wei Zhangping, Ju Zan [1565 6363], Wa-zha-mu-ji [3907 2089 2606 1015], Fang Rongxin, Kong Fei, Kong Xiangzhen [1313 4382 4394], Zheng Guo, Long Zehui, Lu Jiayi, Ye Zhishan, Ye Duiyi, Ye Gongshao (female), Ye Jiequan, Ye Daoying, Feng Youlan, Feng Sutao, Feng Depei, Lan Jiang [5695 3068], Lan Zhiliu [5695 1807 3177], Rong Zihui, Yabxi Goinbo Cedan, Lu Dong, Shu Quangqian, Qiao Mingfu, Zhuang Mingli, Liu Yin, Liu Ding, Liu Kaiqu, Liu Yuanxuan, Liu Ningyi, Liu Yaxiong (female), Liu Xiangsan, Liu Yancun (female), Liu Liangmo, Liu Zunqi, Guan Ruiwu (female), Tang Yuanbing, Tang Dingyuan, Tang Diyin [3282 5530 0936] (female), Tang Dequan, An Shiwei, An Zijie [1344 1311 0094], Xu Zhimeng, Xu Baokui, Sun Lanfeng, Sun Tingfang, Sun Zuobin, Sun Fuling, Sun Changpei, Sun Qimeng, Sun Xiaocun, Sun Yueqi, Yang Hansheng, Mai-He-Su-De Tie-Yi-Bo Fu [6314 0678 5685 1795 6993 5902 3134 1133], Ma-Gao-Wei-Ya [3854 7559 4580 0068], Yan Xinmin, Su Jin, Su Ziheng, Su Hongxi [5685 7703 3556], Su Qianyi, Li Li [2621 4539], Li Jue, Li Yi [2621 3015], Li Renlin, Li Zisong, Li Wenyi (female), Li Shuiqing, Li Shiji

[2621 0013 3444] (female), Li Shizhang, Li Buxin, Li Bozhao (female), Li Chunqing, Li Tiezheng, Li Xuefeng [2621 7185 1496], Yang Shijie, Yang Shixian, Yang Xiguang, Yang Kecheng, Yang Fangzhi, Yang Zhengmin [2799 2163 3046], Yang Qiuling [2799 4428 3781] (female), Wu Yu, Wu Wenjun, Wu Tingqiu, Wu Yifang (female), Wu Juenong, Wu Xuezhi, Wu Hongbin, Wu Gengmei, He Zhuguo [0149 2691 0948], Qi Gong, Wang Dezhao, Shen Congwen [3088 1783 2429], Shen Qizhen, Song Xilian [1345 1585 3425], Song Jiwen, Song Yangchu, Han Fuyou [4988 1381 2589], Zhang Quan (female), Zhang Wenzhou, Zhang Guangdou, Zhang Zhongshi, Zhang Bilia, Zhang Xiaoqian, Zhang Zhigong [1728 1807 0361], Zhang Hanying, Zhang Junqin, Zhang Guosheng, Zhang Mingyuan, Zhang Mingyang, Zhang Xiangshan, Zhang Jiashu, Zhang Jingli, Zhang Ruihua (female), Zhang Panshi, Lu Ping, Lu Shijia (female), Lu Zhenfan [7120 6966 5672], Chen Guang, Chen Yu, Chen Bocun [7115 0130 2625], Chen Daisun, Chen Jianchen (female), Chen Huangmei [7115 5435 3561], Chen Mingde, Chen Weiwei, Chen Ruiting, Chen Shunli, Chen Yisong, Chen Suiheng, Lin Mohan, Yi Lirong, Luo Ming, Luo Hanxian, Jin Rubai, Jin Xianzhai, Zhou Ying [0719 4481] (female), Zhou Shiguan, Zhou Huamin, Zheng Zhaorong [6774 0340 2837], Zheng Shouyi (female), Zheng Shaowen, Zheng Dongguo, Zheng Minzhi (female), Zong Huaide, Xiang Chaozong, Zhao Zili [6392 1311 4539], Zhao Boping, Zhao Junmai, Zhao Zongyu, Zhao Fusan, Zhao Dexian, Hu Feng, Hu Jintao, Ke Lin, Zhong Shitong, Zhong Huilan, Hou Xianglin, Hou Jingru, Yu Dafu, Wen Jiasi, Jiang Chunfang, He Minxue, He Luting, Qin Zhenwu, Yuan Longping, Yuan Hanqing, Nie Zhen, Jia Yibin, Qian Sanqiang, Qian Weicheng, Qian Junrui, Qian Fuxing, Xu Yifang, Xu Yixin, Xu Maijin, Xu Boxin, Xu Binru, Xu Yiqiao, Xu Binzhou, Epstein, Ling Qihan, Gao Tian, Guo Xiuzhen (female), Guo Weicheng, Guo Weifan [6753 4850 5672], Guo Dihuo, Guo Zenghai, Tang Zhe, Tang Shengming [0781 3932 2494], Tan Jianzhen, Tao Dayong, Huang Kun, Huang Wei, Huang Xiang, Huang Zhengqing, Huang Jiqing, Huang Yaomian, Huang Tifei, Huang Liangchen, Huang Dingchen, Sa Kongliao, Cao Zhongliang, Cao Hesun, Gong Zirong, Zhang Yibai, Zhang Shiming [4545 1597 2494], Liang Shangli, Liang Shuming, Peng Lin, Peng Xiumo [1756 4423 2875], Ge Zhicheng, Dong Bian (female), Jiang Lijin (female), Han Youtong (female), Qin Yizhi, Cheng Siyuan, Cheng Xingling, Cheng Yuqi, Fu Xuewen (female), Jiao Shizhai, Tong Xiaopeng, Tong Shaosheng, Zeng Chuanliu, Zeng Yongquan, Xie Lihui, Xie Bingxin (female), Lei Tianjue, Jia-mu-yang Luo-sang-jiu mei [0857 2606 2876 3157 2718 0036 5019], Tu-dan-que-ji-ni-ma [0956 0030 0606 0679 1441 3854], Cai Xiao, Cai Ziwei, Zang Kejia, Pei Lisheng, Guan Wenwei, Tan Tiwu (female), Xiong Huang, Xiong Tianjing, Li Yu, De-ge Ge-sang-wang-dui, Pan Shu, Pan Ezhang, Xue Ming (female), Huo Yingdong, Huo Maozheng (female), Dai Ailian (female), Wei Longxiang [7614 7893 7534] and Wei Chuantong.

Discussion of Schools, Economy, Society

OW191424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 14 Jun 83

["Excerpts" of speeches at group discussion meetings by CPPCC members to the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Educational Funds Are Productive Investments

Member Dong Chuncai (chairman of the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language) said: Educational funds are a productive investment for

developing intellectual resources. Primary and middle school education is the foundation of education. A poorly founded education can hardly produce specialized people. Funds for running schools from provincial to commune levels therefore should be increased. Special consideration should be given to providing funds for running schools in remote and hilly areas.

It Is Hoped That Educational Departments Will Help Society Run Schools

Member Chen Fangbo (responsible person of the Xinjiang branch of the KMT Revolutionary Committee) said: The Urumqi Associated Vocational University founded collectively by 26 autonomous region units with their own funds under the auspices of democratic party and CPPCC members in Xinjiang is doing well after more than 2 years of hard work. Because the university is correctly run, it is favored by the people. I think mobilization of the social force in running schools is conducive in many ways to modernization and also is in keeping with the demands for educational reform. I hope the educational department in charge will show concern and support the Urumqi Associated Vocational University.

An Integrated Educational System With Chinese Character Should Be Established

Member Wu Fuheng (president of Shandong University) said: Education is a strategic focal point of modernization; its importance should be considered in the light of political, economic and cultural development. Since the education period is long and planning, arrangement and investment of funds should take priority over other undertakings, departments in charge of planning, finance and labor and personnel must achieve a common understanding of this aspect and adopt effective measures. I hope a vice premier can call responsible departments and experts to a meeting to jointly discuss the establishment of an integrated educational system with a Chinese character by taking into consideration regular schools, adult education, sparetime education and education for cadres.

In Developing Intellectual Resources, Importance Must First Be Given to Local Intellectual Resources

Member Fei Xiaotong (vice-chairman of the central committee of the China Democratic League) and Gao Tian (secretary general of that committee) suggested that places in the heartland should organize forces to help remote areas develop the tremendous untapped intellectual resources there. Some places have no idea of their own intellectual resources and have not paid much attention to the opinion of intellectuals. In developing intellectual resources, therefore, it is necessary first to develop local intellectual resources and use them in construction.

Formulation of an "Anti-Waste Law" Proposed

Member Ma Xingyuan [7456 2622 0997] (director of the Geological Institute of the State Seismological Bureau) said: Our waste in economic construction is shocking. By squandering state funds without batting an eye, some people have created a nation that corruption is a crime while waste is not. When

a problem occurring in construction project has resulted in waste, the person responsible has closed the case by admitting that "I am responsible;" some people have even exonerated themselves by saying "this amounts to paying tuition." Such an attitude of regarding state funds and property as trifling matters has made discussion of economic results and cost-accounting empty talk!

The Rise of Boastfulness Should Be Guarded Against

Member Pan Ezhang (chairman of the Anhui Provincial Federation of Industrial and Commercial Circles and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee) said: Serious attention should be given to the phenomena of some enterprises that have enlarged their organizations in the name of restructuring. For example, in the name of restructuring some factories have split a factory into several parts and formed companies. By so doing, the number of personnel has increased while output has not, thus causing overstaffing and waste of personnel and more decentralization of technical personnel. I have suggested that specialized companies not be established when conditions are not ready and that factories give serious consideration in matters involving division of work.

Member Li Zonggang (chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Federation of Industrial and Commercial Circles) said: A sign of prosperity seldom seen since the founding of New China has indeed emerged in our urban and rural markets, the sparse supply of non-staple food has eased and very few commodities now need coupons for purchase. But our market control particularly control over collective and individual industrial and commercial units, has not been able to keep up with development. As a result, unauthorized price hikes and speculation and other incidents undermining the interests of consumers have taken place frequently--to a very serious degree in some cases.

All Society Must Be Concerned About the Ideological Education of Youth

Member Liu Yan (member of the CYL Central Committee secretariat) said: The intensified development of spiritual civilization is especially important to the youth. Youths are the main force on all fronts as well as the major targets for education. The CYL has a tremendous responsibility in this respect.

The Role of Women in the Four Modernizations Should Be Given Full Play

Member Dong Bian (deputy secretary of the leading party group in the All-China Women's Federation and member of the federation's secretariat) said: Since the contract system for households was introduced, women have acquired more decision-making power in regard to working in the fields and at home, the question of equal pay for equal work between men and women has also been solved, and women are more enthusiastic in developing production and studying science. Industrial women workers now total more than 40 million. Women in scientific and technological, educational, cultural and art and sports circles have won honors for the motherland. We must continually solve contradictions from all aspects arising from women engaged in social labor and household chores so as to put their role into play in the four modernizations.

The Role of Patriotic Overseas Compatriots Should Be Given Full Play

Member Yang Chengwu (commander of the Fuxhou PLA units) said: The patriotic overseas Chinese and their dependents have played a tremendous role in the history of the Chinese revolution since 1911. They will remain an indispensable force in the four modernizations and the cause of reunification of the motherland. Fujian has between five to six million overseas Chinese, most of them patriotic and concerned about construction of the motherland. We must conscientiously implement relevant policies governing overseas Chinese and their dependents to make them feel the warmth of the motherland and we must also act according to policies that win the confidence of overseas Chinese.

Religious Circles Must Strengthen the Concept of the Legal System

Member Yu-sai-yin-a-ji [3768 6357 7299 7093 0679] (vice chairman of the China Islamic Association) said: The government work report emphasized that continuous efforts should be made to strengthen building of the legal system. This is important. We religious circles must act in accordance with Article 36 of the Constitution; we must not only abide by law and discipline ourselves but also lead the broad masses of Muslim to abide by the laws and decrees of the state. To safeguard freedom of religious belief and conduct normal religious activities within the scope prescribed by the constitution and the law, we propose that a "law on religions" should be formulated as soon as possible.

Member Yang Gaojing [2799 7559 1017] (vice chairman of the China Patriotic Catholic Association) said: At present, illegal activities in the name of religion are very rampant in some places. Handful of local Catholics, who were released from jail on completing their sentences, have engaged in all kinds of illegal activities; another handful of people who stubbornly clung to their reactionary stand have openly declared their acceptance to domination by foreign influence and opposed running our churches independently and with our own initiative. It is hoped the government will deal according to law with these counterrevolutionary elements hiding under the cloak of religion and with other criminals.

CSO: 4005/927

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH CPPCC SESSION

Biographies of New Leaders

OW171200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA)--Following are short biographies of the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference:

Chairman:

Deng Yingchao

Born 1904; native of Guangshan County, Henan Province.

She is now member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

She took part in the May 4th movement of 1919, helped set up women's and students' federations in Tianjin and, together with Zhou Enlai, Guo Longzhen, Liu Qingyang and some other comrades, established the Awakening Society, a progressive student organization. During the period of the first revolutionary civil war (1924-27), she helped set up in Tianjin the Women's Rights League and the Socialist Youth League. After becoming a member of the CPC in 1925, she continued to work among the young people, women and students; led the association for supporting the May 30th movement of 1925; became head of the women's work department of the CPC's Tianjin District committee; and sat on the Guangdong-Guangxi District party committee, serving concurrently as head of its women's work department. During the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-37), she served as secretary of the women's work committee of the CPC Central Committee in Shanghai, and attended the Sixth National Congress of the CPC in the summer of 1928 as a non-voting participant. Later, she became an assistant in the organization department of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the general party branch committee of the departments directly under the Central Committee. In 1932, she worked as an assistant in the propaganda and organization departments of the Jiangxi Soviet area bureau of the CPC Central Committee and, in 1933, she became secretary-general of the bureau. In 1934, she joined the long march. After her arrival in northern Shaanxi, she served

as secretary of the white area work department of the CPC Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's confidential section. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), she was in charge of women's work at the Wuhan office of the Eighth Route Army, and was member of the women's work committee of the CPC Central Committee's Changjiang Bureau. Later, she went to Chongqing where she served as member of the CPC Central Committee's South China Bureau and secretary of its women's work committee, and member of the Chongqing Wartime Committee for the Protection of Children. She became deputy secretary of the women's work committee of the CPC Central Committee following the party's Seventh National Congress. During the war of liberation (1946-49), she was a member of the CPC delegation in Chongqing and then in Nanjing, did united front work in the old political consultative conference, served as member of the rear area working committee of the CPC Central Committee and as acting secretary of its women's work committee. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, she has served as vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, deputy-secretary of its leading party members' group and later its honorary president, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children, member of the Standing Committee of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the Standing Committee of the first, second and third National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the fourth and fifth NPC Standing Committee, and second secretary of the CPC's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

She was elected alternate member of the CPC seventh Central Committee, member of the CPC eighth through the twelfth Central Committee, and was elected an additional member of the Political Bureau at the third plenary session of the CPC eleventh Central Committee.

Vice-Chairmen:

Yang Jingren

Born 1919; native of Lanzhou City, Gansu Province; Hui Nationality.

He is now member of the twelfth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

He served successively as secretary of the Hui special party branch under the party's Gansu Provincial Working Committee; political commissar of the Hui cavalry brigade of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region; section head in the United Front Work Department of the Northwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; division head in the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; first secretary of the CPC Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Committee, chairman of the region and of the region committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC); member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee's Northwest China Bureau; deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; vice-chairman of

the fifth National Committee of the CPPCC; vice-premier of the State Council; and member of the CPC eleventh Central Committee.

Liu Lantao

Born 1910; native of Mizhi County, Shaanxi Province.

He is now member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, and advisor to the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee.

He participated in the May 30th movement of 1925, joined the Communist Youth League the following year and became a member of the CPC in 1928. He served as secretary of the party working committee of Dingbian County; head of the propaganda department of the northern Shaanxi special party committee; deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee; head of the propaganda department of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region party committee; secretary of the special party committee of Suide garrison; secretary of the Belyue District party committee; deputy secretary of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and deputy political commissar of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei military area; third secretary of the North China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; deputy political commissar of the north China military area; president of the North China People's Revolutionary University; chairman of the North China Administrative Committee; deputy secretary-general of the CPC Central Committee; deputy secretary of the Central Control Commission of the CPC; alternate member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; first secretary of the Northwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; first political commissar of the Lanzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; vice-chairman of the fourth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; first deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the fifth national committee of the CPPCC; alternate member of the CPC seventh Central Committee; and member of the CPC eighth and eleventh Central Committee.

Lu Dingyi

Born 1906; native of Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province.

He is now member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

He served successively as secretary of a district committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, member of its Central Committee, and director of its propaganda department; member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, and representative to it of the Chinese Communist Youth League; director of the propaganda department of the general political department of the Red Army; deputy director of the political department of the Eighth Route Army; editor-in-chief of the liberation daily; head of the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee; deputy director of the

committee of cultural and educational affairs of the central people's government; vice-premier of the State Council; member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; minister of culture; member of the Standing Committee of the first National People's Congress; and vice-chairman of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was member of the CPC seventh, eighth and eleventh Central Committee, and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC eighth Central Committee.

Cheng Zihua

Born 1905; native of Xiexian County, Shanxi Province.

He is now member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

He participated in the Guangzhou uprising and the struggle in Haifeng and Lufeng in 1927, and led the Daye mutiny in 1929. During the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-37), he served as regiment commander and division commander and political commissar in the Red Army; commander and political commissar of the 25th Army of the Red Army and political commissar of its 15th Army group. He took part in the Red Army's long march with its 25th Army. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as director of the military affairs department of the Battlefield General Mobilization Committee of the 2nd war zone, political commissar of the central Hebei military area, and concurrently secretary of its party committee in 1942; acting secretary of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei sub-bureau of the CPC Central Committee, acting commander and concurrently political commissar of the army in the region. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he served as secretary of the Hebei-Qahar-Rehe-Liaoning sub-bureau of the CPC Central Committee; commander and political commissar of the military area; and commander of the 13th Army group of the 4th Field Army. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he served as secretary of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, chairman of the provincial government, and commander and political commissar of the provincial military area; chairman of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives, deputy-director of the finance and trade office under the State Council; minister of commerce; vice-minister of the National Capital Construction Commission; and vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; member of the secretariat of the Southwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; advisor to the State Planning Commission; minister of civil affairs; and vice-chairman of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was elected alternate member of the CPC seventh Central Committee, and member of the CPC eighth and eleventh Central Committee.

Kang Keqing

Born 1912; native of Wan'an County, Jiangxi Province.

She served successively as secretary of a township women's association, political commissar of the communications detachment of the Red Army's general headquarters, leader of the women volunteers, and political instructor of the detachment directly under the headquarters; general party branch secretary and head of the political department of the detachment directly under the Eighth Route Army's general headquarters; member of the women's work committee under the CPC Central Committee; head of a department in the All-China Women's Federation, member of its Standing Committee and its vice-president; secretary-general, vice-chairman, chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children; member of the Standing Committee of the fifth National People's Congress; and vice-chairman of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. She was member of the CPC eleventh Central Committee.

Ji Fang

Born 1890; native of Qidong County, Jiangsu Province.

He is now chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party.

He was an officer at the Huangpu Whampoa) Military Academy; head of the organization section, with the rank of colonel, of the general political department of the northern expeditionary army; CPC representative in the army's 22nd division; and commanding officer, with the rank of lieutenant general, in the army's general political department. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he became political instructor of the Kuomintang's battlefield party and administrative committee. In 1940, he entered the northern Jiangsu liberated area and served as commander of the fourth central Jiangsu military sub-area of the new Fourth Army, director of the central Jiangsu administrative office, vice-chairman of the Jiangsu-Anhui border area government, and commander of the general East China training corps for liberated KMT officers. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he served as vice-minister of communications, deputy governor of Jiangsu Province, member of the executive bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party and concurrently its deputy secretary-general. He was a delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the CPPCC Second National Committee, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC third and fourth national committee, vice-chairman of the CPPCC fifth national committee, and member of the Standing Committee of the second through the fifth National People's Congress.

Zhuang Xiquan

Born 1888; native of Xiamen, Fujian Province.

He is now chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

He joined the Chinese Revolutionary League in Malaysia in 1912. He founded the Zhenhua Corporation of Chinese Goods in Singapore in 1915. After his return to Xiamen in 1922, he set up the southern Amoy girls' high school there. He joined the Kuomintang in 1925 and served as member of the executive committee of its provisional headquarters in Fujian. After the outbreak of the May 30th movement of 1925, he joined the association for solidarity through diplomatic channels as part of the struggle against the British and Japanese imperialists. After 1927, he went to the Philippines where he ran the pioneer daily. In 1938, he went to Hong Kong and headed the Fujian Society of Comrades for National Salvation and the Taiwan Revolutionary League there. From 1941 to 1945, he organized the Fujian-Taiwan Association in Guilin and Chongqing. From 1946 to 1949, he stayed in Singapore where he dealt in Soviet and Chinese films. Since his return to China at the end of 1949, he has served as deputy to the first and second National People's Congress; member of the Standing Committee of the third through the fifth NPC; vice-chairman of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission; vice-chairman and then acting chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; chairman of the board of directors of the Overseas Chinese University; and president of the society of the history of overseas Chinese.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai

Born 1940; native of Litang County, Sichuan Province; Tibetan Nationality.

He is now vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region, vice-chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), vice-president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and honorary president of the association's Tibet branch.

In 1942, he was confirmed by the Qangdin Lamasery in Tibet as the 11th incarnation of the living Buddha. After liberation, he served as first vice-chairman of the People's Liberation Committee for Qamdo area, member of the Standing Committee and later vice-chairman of the preparatory committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, vice-chairman and later chairman of the Religious Affairs Commission of the Tibet Autonomous Region, commissioner of Qamdo Prefecture, deputy to the second through the fifth National People's Congress, and vice-chairman of the third, fourth and fifth national committee of the CPPCC.

Hu Ziang

Born 1897; native of Chongqing, Sichuan Province.

He is now chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association.

A graduate of Beijing Agricultural University, he served in pre-liberation days as director of the Chungqing City Bureau of Education; section chief in charge of border affairs under the Chengdu General Frontier Defence Command for Sichuan and Xikang; technician and chief of the general affairs department of Jiangxi Agricultural College in Nanchang; general manager of Chongqing Huaxi Corporation, Chongqing Water Works and China Development Corporation; director of the construction department of Sichuan provincial government; general manager and chairman of the board of directors of Sichuan-Xikang Development Corporation in Chongqing, chairman of the board of directors of Chongqing Huakang Bank, and chairman of the guidance committee of the China Vocational Educational Society in the city.

After liberation, he served as member of the Southwest China Administrative Committee, vice-chairman of the Chongqing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), deputy mayor of Chongqing, delegate to the first plenary session of the CPPCC, member of the Standing Committee of the second through the fifth National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the fifth national committee of the CPPCC, and vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Wang Kunlun

Born 1902; native of Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province.

He is now chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

A graduate of Beijing University, he once served as member of the Legislative Yuan and the Central Executive Committee of the KMT. In the middle stage of the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he came under the influence of the CPC and took an active part in the democratic movement. He was for persisting in the war to the end and against splits and retrogression. After victory was won, he went abroad on a study tour.

In 1949, Wang Kunlun went to work in the liberated areas. After nationwide liberation, he served as member of the Standing Committee of the first, second, third and fifth National People's Congress; member of the Standing Committee of the first national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC); member of the third and fourth national committee of the CPPCC; vice-chairman of the CPPCC fifth national committee; member of the government Administration Council; deputy mayor of Beijing; and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT.

Qian Changzhao

Born 1899; native of Changshu County, Jiangsu Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

He graduated from the School of Economics, London University, and did research work in economics at Oxford University from 1922 to 1924. Between 1928 and 1930, he worked as secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Kuomintang Government, secretary to the national government and executive vice-minister of education. He served as deputy secretary-general, deputy-director, director and chairman of the National Resources Commission between 1932 and 1947. In autumn 1948, he went abroad to study industry and came to Beijing via Hong Kong in June 1949. After liberation, he was a delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and member of its first national committee, deputy to the first through the fourth National People's Congress and member of the NPC Bills Committee. He was member of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the government Administration Council and concurrently deputy-director of its Planning Bureau. He was also vice-chairman of the CPPCC fifth national committee, and member of the Committee of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee.

Dong Qiwu

Born 1899; native of Hejin County, Shanxi Province.

He is now member of the Committee of Legislative Affairs under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

He was formerly Kuomintang governor of Suiyuan Province and concurrently commander of its peace preservation headquarters, and deputy commander-in-chief of the military and administrative headquarters for northwest China. He led his troops in an insurrection against the KMT in 1949. After liberation, he served successively as vice-chairman of the Suiyuan provincial military and administrative committee; chairman of the Suiyuan provincial people's government and concurrently deputy commander of the Suiyuan provincial military area; commander of the 23rd army group; member of the North China Administrative Committee; commander of the 69th Army; and member of the National Defence Council. He was member of the first and second national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and member of the Standing Committee of its third and fourth national committee and vice-chairman of the fifth national committee; deputy to the first through the third National People's Congress; member of the Standing Committee of the fourth and fifth NPC.

Tao Zhiyue

Born 1892; native of Ningxiang County, Hunan Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress.

He served in the Kuomintang army as battalion, regiment, division and army commander, and also commander of the 37th army group; commander of the Hexi garrison; deputy commander-in-chief of the military and administrative

headquarters for northwest China, and commander of the Xinjiang garrison. After crossing over to the people's side with his troops in 1949, he was appointed commander of the 22nd Army group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, deputy commander of its Xinjiang military area and concurrently commander of the Xinjiang production and construction corps; and member of the National Defence Council. He was deputy to the first through the third National People's Congress, member of the Standing Committee of the fourth and fifth NPC, member of the first and second national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and member of the Standing Committee of the third through the fifth CPPCC national committee.

Zhou Shutao

Born 1891; native of Dongzhi County, Anhui Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Since 1919, he served as director and manager of Huaxin Textile Mill in Qingdao, Tangshan and Tianjin; and director, assistant manager, general manager and chairman of the board of directors of Qixin Cement Company. He was a delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and member of its first national committee. After 1950, he served successively as deputy mayor of Tianjin, member of the Standing Committee of the second national committee of the CPPCC, and member of the Standing Committee of the first through the fifth National People's Congress.

Yang Chengwu

Born 1914; native of Changting County, Fujian Province.

He is now member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and commander of the Fuzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

He served successively as secretary in the third route headquarters of the Red Army in western Fujian and leader of its propaganda unit; political commissar of a company and of a training corps of the Fourth Army of the Red Army and regiment political commissar under it; regiment and division political commissar and division commander in the 1st Army Corps of the Red Army; commander of the independent regiment of the Eighth Route Army, and commander and political commissar of its independent division; commander and political commissar of the 1st Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei military sub-area; commander of the central Hebei military area; commander of the 3rd column of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei field army, second political commissar of that field army, and commander of the 20th Army group; commander of the 20th Army group of the Chinese people's volunteers; chief of staff and deputy commander of the north China military area and concurrently commander of

the Beijing-Tianjin garrison; commander of the Beijing units of the PLA; Deputy chief of the general staff of the PLA and concurrently head of the air defence force; and first deputy chief of the PLA general staff and its acting chief and deputy chief. He was alternate member of the CPC's eighth Central Committee and member of its eleventh Central Committee.

Xiao Hua

Born 1916; native of Xingguo County, Jiangxi Province.

He is now member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and political commissar of the Lanzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

He served successively as member of the military commission of the Fourth Army of the Red Army in charge of youth work, political commissar of its special task battalion and political commissar of a regiment; head of the youth work section of the general political department of the Red Army; political commissar of the Young Communist International division; director of the organization department of the first army corps of the Red Army and political commissar of a division under it; commander and concurrently political commissar of the anti-Japanese assault column; commander and concurrently political commissar of the western Shandong military area; director of the political department of the 115th division and of the Shandong military area; commander and concurrently political commissar of the Liaodong military area; deputy commander and concurrently deputy political commissar of the southern Manchuria military area; political commissar of the First Army group of the northeast field army; commander of the special corps of the Fourth Field Army and political commissar of an army group under it; political commissar of the air force of the PLA; deputy director and then director of the general political department of the PLA, and director of its general personnel department; second political commissar of the Academy of Military Sciences; and first political commissar of the Lanzhou units of the PLA. He was member of the CPC eighth and eleventh Central Committee.

Chen Zaidao

Born 1909; native of Macheng County, Hubei Province.

He is now member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

He joined the peasants' self-defence corps in 1926. He served successively as platoon leader and company, battalion, regiment, division and army commander in the Fourth Army of the Red Army's Fourth Front Army. Later, he became commander of the eastward advance column of the Eighth Route Army, commander of the southern Hebei military area, commander of the 2nd column of the 2nd Field Army, deputy commander of the central-south China military area and concurrently commander of the Henan military area, commander of the

Wuhan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, deputy commander of the Fuzhou units of the PLA, advisor to the military commission of the CPC Central Committee, and commander of the railway engineering corps of the PLA. He was a member of the CPC eleventh Central Committee, and member of the Standing Committee of the fifth National People's Congress.

Lu Zhengcao

Born 1905; native of Haicheng County, Liaoning Province.

He is now member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China.

He served as company, battalion and regiment commander of the northeastern army, and chief of the staff officers' department of a division under it. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he led his troops in conducting guerrilla warfare in areas behind the enemy lines. Later, he became commander of the central Hebei military area and concurrently commander of its 3rd column; commander of the Shanxi-Suiyuan military area; deputy commander of the northeast military area and concurrently director of the railway bureau under the northeast people's government and then director of its railway department; deputy director of the railway department of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission and concurrently deputy commander of the railway engineering corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; director of the military transport department of the headquarters of the PLA general staff, minister of railways, and political commissar of the PLA railway engineering corps. He was alternate member of the CPC seventh Central Committee, and member of the CPC eighth and eleventh Central Committee.

Zhou Jianren

Born 1888; native of Shaoxing County, Zhejiang Province.

He is now chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

In his early years, he engaged in research, translation and editorial work in connection with biology. He served as editor of the Shanghai commercial press and taught successively at Shanghai, Shenzhou, Jinan and Anhui universities. After the victory in the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he became editor for "Life" and "New Knowledge" bookstores. He was one of the founders of the China Association for Promoting Democracy. After liberation, he served as vice-director of the press administration, vice-minister of higher education, and governor of Zhejiang Province. He was a member of the ninth through the eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, member of the Standing Committee of the first and second National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the third and fourth National People's Congress, delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the Standing Committee of the second through the fourth national committee of the CPPCC, and vice-chairman of the CPPCC fifth national committee.

Zhou Peiyuan

Born 1908; native of Yixing County, Jiangsu Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society; president of the China Science and Technology Association, and member of the presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

After graduating from Qinghua School (precursor of Qinghua University) in 1924, he went to study in the United States, Germany and Switzerland and engaged in research in theoretical physics. He became a professor of the physics department at Qinghua University in 1929 and of the physics departments at Changsha Provisional University and Southwest Associated University in Kunming after 1937. In 1943, he did research work in the United States at the California Institute of Technology. In 1946, he attended a meeting of the Council of the International Scientific Union in Britain and took part in the international conference on applied mechanics held in France. In 1947, he served as professor at Qinghua University and in May 1949 he became its dean of studies and vice-chairman of its Administrative Affairs Committee. Since he was transferred to Beijing University in 1952, he worked successively as professor, its dean of studies, vice-president and president and deputy secretary of its party committee. He has also served successively as acting president and president of the China Science and Technology Association, and member of its leading party members' group; vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; member of the Standing Committee of the third and fourth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; vice-chairman of the CPPCC fifth national committee; deputy to the first through the fifth National People's Congress; member of the Standing Committee of the fifth National People's Congress; and vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Burhan Shahidi

Born 1894; native of Wensu County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Uygur nationality.

He studied at the University of Berlin in 1929. He began his revolutionary career in Moscow in 1933 and then returned to Xinjiang to do underground revolutionary work. He joined the anti-imperialist society in 1934 and was named vice-chairman of the revolutionary coalition government in three regions of Xinjiang in 1946. In 1949, he took part in the work for the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang and later served as chairman of the Xinjiang Provincial People's Government, chairman of the Xinjiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), president of the Xinjiang Provincial Higher People's Court, president of Xinjiang University, Standing Committee member of the Xinjiang Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and member of the northwest China military and administrative committee. After 1953, he became vice-chairman of the national committee of the CPPCC, chairman of the Chinese Islamic Association, and vice-chairman of the nationalities committee of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress. After 1956, he became director of the Institute of Ethnology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, vice-chairman of the China Society of Political Science and Law, and vice-chairman of the fifth national committee of the CPPCC.

Miao Yuntai

Born 1894; native of Kunming City, Yunnan Province.

Having studied in the United States in his early years, he served as manager of the Gejiu Tin Mining Corporation, and member of the Yunnan Provincial Government Council and concurrently director of its department of agriculture and mining. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as member of the People's Political Council and director of the Yunnan Provincial Economic Commission. In 1946, he participated in the old political consultative conference as a public figure without party affiliation. In 1947, he became member of the Kuomintang's Executive Yuan and chairman of the Executive Yuan's Commission for American Relief Supplies. He went to Hong Kong in 1949 and hence to the United States. He came back to settle down on the Chinese mainland in June 1979. He served as member of the Standing Committee of the fifth National People's Congress and member of the Standing Committee of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Wang Guangying

Born 1919; native of Beijing.

He is now chairman of the board of directors of the Everbright Industrial Corporation, executive vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

He served as an assistant in Furen (Foo Jen) University, Beijing, in 1942, and as director of Tianjin modern chemical plant from 1943. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he has served as manager of Tianjin Lisheng Knitwear Factory; manager of Tianjin Knitwear Making Company; vice-chairman of the board of directors and general manager of Tianjin International Trust and Investment Corporation; deputy to the first through the third National People's Congress; member of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC); vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation; vice-chairman of the Tianjin Youth Federation, member of the Hebei Provincial People's Council; deputy mayor of Tianjin; vice-chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the CPPCC; member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, chairman of its Hebei Provincial Committee and vice-chairman of its Tianjin Municipal Committee; vice-chairman of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and chairman of its Tianjin Municipal Committee.

Deng Zhaoxiang

Born 1902; native of Gaoyao County, Guangdong Province.

He is now deputy commander of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

From 1929 to 1934, he studied at the Greenwich Royal Naval College and at torpedo, navigation, signal and gunnery schools in Britain. He served in the Kuomintang Navy as lieutenant commander of a battalion, staff officer with the rank of commander, director of a discipline department, skipper with the rank of commander, and skipper of the cruiser "Chungking" with the rank of captain. He took part in the insurrection of the "Chungking" at Wusongkou off Shanghai in February 1949, following which he was made captain of the "Chungking" under the navy of the PLA. Later, he became commandant of the Liaodong Naval School and of a PB school, member of the Northeast China Administrative Committee, member of the National Defence Council, deputy commander at the Qingdao naval base, deputy commander of the Beihai fleet, member of the first national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, deputy to the first through the fourth National People's Congress, and member of the Standing Committee of the fifth NPC.

Fei Xiaotong

Born 1910; native of Wujiang County, Jiangsu Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, honorary director of the Institute of Sociology under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, president of the China Society of Sociology, advisor to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, professor of the Central Institute of Nationalities, and professor emeritus of Beijing University.

He graduated from the graduate school of Qinghua University in 1935, and received his ph. d. in social anthropology from the University of London in 1938. Thereafter, he was professor of the sociology department at Yunnan and Qinghua universities, dean of the department and assistant dean of studies. He joined the China Democratic League in 1942. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he was delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and member of the third and fourth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Standing Committee of its fifth national committee, and deputy to the first National People's Congress. He has also served as vice-chairman of the Central Nationalities Affairs Commission, vice-president of the Central Institute of Nationalities, and deputy director of the Experts Affairs Administrative Bureau under the State Council.

Zhao Puchu

Born 1907; native of Taihu County, Anhui Province.

He is now president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, council member of the Union of Chinese Writers, and vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China.

In his early days, he engaged in Buddhist activities and social relief work. Beginning in 1936, he joined in activities to resist Japan and save the nation. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he was in charge of refugee work in the Shanghai war zone and mobil large numbers of young and middle-aged people to join the anti-Japanese war. In 1939, he took part in the movement for constitutionalism. In 1945, he helped form the China Association for Promoting Democracy. After liberation, he served as vice-chairman of the Commission for Famine Relief Through Production under the East China Military and Administrative Committee, delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the first through the third national committee of the CPPCC, member of the Standing Committee of the fourth and fifth national committee of the CPPCC, and deputy to the first through the fifth National People's Congress.

Ye Shengtao

Born 1894; native of Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province.

He is now advisor to the Ministry of Education, director of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy.

He has been a long-time educator teaching in primary and middle schools as well as in universities, and served as editor of the commercial press and Kaiming bookstore. He went to the liberated areas early in 1949 and was a delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and member of its first national committee and of the Standing Committee of its fifth national committee. He was elected deputy to the first through the third National People's Congress and member of the Standing Committee of the fifth NPC. He was appointed chairman of the Textbook Editing and Compiling Commission of the education department of the North China People's Government, deputy director of the press administration, vice-minister of education, and director of the People's Publishing House as well as its editor-in-chief.

Qu Wu

Born 1898; native of Weinan County, Shaanxi Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

He was member of the second Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and later graduated from Sun Yat-sen University and the army academy in the Soviet Union. He returned to China shortly after the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45) and served as head of the division for advisors' affairs in the KMT Military Council; instructor at the KMT Army Academy; member of the Legislative Yuan; director of the construction department of the Shaanxi Provincial Government; mayor of the city of Dihua, Xinjiang Province; and member of the Xinjiang Provincial Government. In 1949, he was appointed advisor to the Kuomintang delegation for peace negotiations with the CPC. In September of the same year, he took part in an anti-KMT revolt in Xinjiang. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served as member of the Northwest China Military and Administrative Committee; mayor of Dihua (now Urumqi); deputy secretary-general of the government Administration Council and concurrently deputy director of its office of counsellors; vice-chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the first National People's Congress; deputy to the first, second and fifth NPC; and member of the Standing Committee of the third through the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Ba Jin

Born 1904; native of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, and chairman of the Shanghai branches of these two organizations.

He studied in France and Japan in his early years, and has long been a writer and a translator of literary works. From 1935 to 1949, he served as editor-in-chief of the "Cultural Life" and Pingming Publishing Houses in Shanghai. Since 1949 he has served successively as vice-chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers and chairman of its Shanghai branch, and editor-in-chief of "Art and Literature Monthly," "Harvest" and "Shanghai Literature." He was elected deputy to the first through the fourth National People's Congress and member of the Standing Committee of the fifth NPC.

Election Results

OW180246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--All newspapers here today frontpage the news of the election of Deng Yingchao as chairman of the sixth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

They also carry a large photo of Deng Yingchao along with her short biography and news reports about the CPPCC elections on the front page.

The mastheads of the newspapers and the banner headlines of the top frontpage news are printed in red.

Another frontpaged picture shows CPPCC national committee members at a balloting box.

The list of the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the CPPCC Standing Committee, totalling 297, is printed at the bottom of the first page of all Beijing papers.

On their second and third pages are portraits and biographical notes of the vice-chairmen of the CPPCC national committee.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY on its fifth page prints three photos showing Deng Yingchao, Miao Yuntai, Hu Ziang and Qu wu together in the lounge of the Great Hall of the People; Wang Kunlun and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai at a balloting box; and a CPPCC national committee member of foreign descent casting his vote.

Local papers also frontpage the news of the third meeting of the Presidium of the first session of the sixth National People's Congress along with a picture showing the Presidium in session.

CSO: 4000/164

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RELIGIOUS GROUPS HAVE INCREASED NUMBERS IN CPPCC

HK240208 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jun 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by Zhang Xiaogang: "Greater Recognition for Religious Groups"]

[Text] The increase in the representation of religious groups in the Sixth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) "indicates that the Communist Party and the state have been paying more attention to religious people," said Zhao Puchu, president of the National Buddhists' Association.

Zhao said the spirit of the 1954 Constitution protecting freedom of religious belief, which was cast aside by the "cultural revolution," has now been restored and developed.

Altogether, 45 religious leaders attended this year's CPPCC session, compared to 16 last year. They represent Buddhism, Taoism, Islam and Christianity.

Three religious leaders were elected as CPPCC vice-chairman and eight others as standing committee members of the 297-member CPPCC National Committee. One was elected as vice-chairman of the NPC, and three elected to the 133-member NPC Standing Committee. The NPC holds the highest power in the People's Republic.

Unity

Representatives of religious groups to the CPPCC said they are satisfied that the Constitution now protects normal religious activities, which were quite impossible during the "cultural revolution."

An Shiwei and Zong Huaide, representatives of the Chinese Muslims and Christians respectively, said this indicates the great unity of the Chinese nation, and that the Communist Party pledge to build up the Chinese people's united front is not empty talk.

Christian leaders expressed their determination to maintain independence of any foreign domination.

Bishop Fu Tieshan, representing the estimated 200,000 Catholics in Beijing, said foreign reactionary forces have been trying to fan the flames in China to "modify the structure of the Chinese society."

He called on Catholic leaders to uphold patriotism and persist with the Chinese Catholic Church's independent principle.

Camouflage

Yan Gaojian, another Catholic leader expressed hope that the government will crack down on reactionaries and criminals hiding behind religious camouflage.

The Chinese Christian independence movement is called the "Three-Self Movement," aimed at self-government, self-reliance and self-propagation.

This movement, as explained by Bishop K. H. Ting, principal of Nanjing Theological College, dates back to the early 20th century.

The pioneers of the "Three-Self Movement" believed that Christianity could hardly win converts and take root in China unless it did away with its foreign image, Bishop Ting recalled.

Bishop Ting is a newly elected member of the 133-member Standing Committee of the NPC.

The "Three-Self Movement" has represented the majority of Chinese Christians since the founding of the People's Republic. Chinese Catholics have no relation with the Vatican.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

XINHUA Carries Biographies

OW181224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--Following are biographical notes of the 20 vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress:

Chen Pixian

Born 1916; native of Shanghang County, Fujian Province.

He joined the Communist Youth League in 1929, and the Communist Party of China in 1931. He is now member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1929, he served as propaganda assistant of a township Communist Youth League branch in Fujian Province, and later served successively as secretary of the bureau for children's work at the county, provincial and central levels. After 1935, he served as secretary of a central county committee of the Communist Youth League in the Fujian-Jiangxi area, secretary of the southern Jiangxi Provincial League Committee, and secretary of the Youth Work Committee of the Southeast China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. After 1941, he served as secretary of the party committee of central Jiangsu, political commissar of the central Jiangsu military area, political commissar of the seventh column of the East China Field Army, political commissar of the logistics headquarters of the southern front in central China, secretary of the party's Central China Working Committee, political commissar of the northern Jiangsu army group, and political commissar of the northern Jiangsu military area. After 1950, he served successively as secretary of the southern Jiangsu area party committee, political commissar of the southern Jiangsu military area, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, first political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison, secretary of the East China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal

party committee, and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. After 1977, he served successively as secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee, vice-chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee, chairman of the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress, first political commissar of the Hubei military area of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and political commissar of the Wuhan units of the PLA. He was elected alternate member of the CPC Eighth Central Committee and member of its 11th Central Committee.

Wei Guoqing

Born 1913; native of Donglan County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Zhuang nationality.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1929 and became a member of the Communist Party of China in 1931. He is now member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

After 1929, he served in the Red Army successively as company, battalion and regiment commander. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he was deputy head of the [word indistinct] branch of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, political commissar and then commander of the ninth brigade of the New Fourth Army, and deputy commander of its Fourth Division. During the war of liberation (1946-1949), he served as commander and political commissar of the second column of the East China Field Army, commander of its northern Jiangsu army group, political commissar of the Tenth Army Group of the Third Field Army, and director of the organization department of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as head of the military advisory group to Vietnam, first secretary of the CPC Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Committee, chairman of the region people's council and chairman of the region committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), second secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, first political commissar of the Guangzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, director of the general political department of the PLA, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and the commission's deputy secretary-general. He was elected member of the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth and Fifth NPC, and vice-chairman of the Fourth and Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC. He was alternate member and then member of the CPC Eighth Central Committee, member of the CPC Ninth Central Committee, and member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee.

Geng Shao

Born 1909; native of Liling County, Hunan Province; member of the Communist Party of China since 1928.

He is now member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC.

During the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), he was leader of the Liyang-Liling guerrilla detachment in Hunan, staff officer in the Ninth Division of the Third Army of the Red Army, leader of the Officer Training Corps of the division and commander of one of its regiments and then its chief of staff, and chief of staff of the Fourth Army of the Red Fourth Front Army. He took part in the Long March. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he became deputy commander, deputy political commissar and then chief of staff of a brigade of the Eighth Route Army, and deputy chief of staff of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei military area. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he was chief of staff of the Shanxi-Qahar-Hebei field army, and deputy commander and concurrently chief of staff of the Nineteenth Army Group. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as ambassador to Sweden, Denmark, Finland and then Pakistan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ambassador to Burma and then Albania, head of the international liaison department under the CPC Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council, member of the Standing Committee and secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and minister of national defence. He was elected member of the CPC Ninth and Tenth Central Committee, and member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Hu Juewen

Born 1895; native of Jiading County, Shanghai.

He is now chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association.

After graduating from Beijing Industrial College, he founded Xinmin Machinery Works, Hezuo Hardware Factory, Huangdu Electric Company, Changcheng Brick and Tile Company and Shicheng Kiln, and became chairman of the Shanghai Guild of Machinery Works and of the council of the Shanghai cotton cloth market. After the Japanese imperialist attack on Shanghai on August 13, 1937, he left the city and established machinery works in Chongqing, Guilin and Qiyang, and served as council chairman of the Central-South China Industrial Association and of the Association of Evacuated Factories in Sichuan. After the victory in the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he returned to Shanghai where he served as the general manager of Xinmin Machinery Works. Following nationwide liberation, he served as vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), deputy mayor of Shanghai, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal

Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, and member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. He was elected deputy to the First National People's Congress, member of the Standing Committee of the Second and Third NPC, vice-chairman of the Fourth and Fifth NPC Standing Committee, member of the First through the Fourth National Committee of the CPPCC, and member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee.

Xu Deheng

Born 1890; native of Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province.

He is now chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society.

In his youth he took part in the revolution of 1911 and the expedition against warlord Yuan Shikai. He went to study in France after graduating from Beijing University. In 1919, he joined the Young China Society organized by Li Dazhao and others, and took part in the May 4th Movement. During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), he was instructor at the Huangpu (Whampao) Military Academy, professor at Sun Yat-sen University, and secretary-general of the General Political Department of the National Revolutionary Army. After the failure of the revolution in this period, he became professor at Jinan, Beijing and Beiping universities successively. In 1935, he took part in organizing the National Salvation Association of North China Cultural Circles. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as member of the People's Political Council, and initiated the Jiu San Society in Chongqing. He was a professor at Beijing University during the war of liberation (1946-49). After liberation, he served as member of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Standing Committee member of the CPPCC Second and Third National Committee, vice-chairman of the CPPCC Fourth and Fifth National Committee, vice-chairman of the commission of legislative affairs under the government Administration Council, and minister of aquatic products. He was elected Standing Committee member of the First National People's Congress, deputy to the Second and Third NPC, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fourth and Fifth NPC.

Peng Chong

Born 1915; native of Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1933 and became member of the Communist Party of China in 1934. He is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

In the early 1930s, he engaged in underground party work, helped lead the student movement in the Zhangzhou area and served as director of the organization department of the CPC local working committee. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he was head of the mass movement section of the political department of the second detachment of the New

1933-1937, director of the Liaison Office, secretary of the Liaison Office Committee, Liaison Office, director of regimental political department under the Sixth Division of the New Fourth Army and then political commissar of an independent regiment. During the War of Liberation (1945-49), he was political commissar of a regiment under the East China Field Army, and director of the political department and deputy political commissar of one of its divisions. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served successively as secretary-general of the Liaison Office, Party Committee and director of its united front work department and concurrently secretary of the Jiangxi Prefectural Party Committee, deputy director of the united front work department of the East China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, mayor of Nanjing, first secretary of the Nanjing Municipal Party Committee, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, chairman of the Jiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, second political commissar of the Nanjing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and third secretary of its party committee, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, and mayor of Shanghai, vice-chairman of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. He was elected alternate member of the Ninth and Tenth Central Committee of the CPC, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Wang Renzhong

Born 1917; native of Jingxian County, Hebei Province; member of the Communist Party of China since 1933.

He is now member of the CPC Central Committee.

He engaged in underground party work after 1933 and served as party branch secretary of the rural normal school in his home county and member of the county party committee. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he served as deputy director of the propaganda department of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan area party committee, secretary of the prefectural party committee, member of the Standing Committee of the southern Hebei area party committee and director of its propaganda department, deputy director of the administrative office of the area and secretary of its leading party members' group. During the war of liberation (1946-49), he was director of the administrative office of the southern Hebei area and deputy secretary of the party committee of the area. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he served as vice-chairman of the Hubei Provincial People's Government, first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal Party Committee and acting mayor of Wuhan, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee, first political commissar of the Wuhan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, chairman of the Hubei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and first secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. After 1978, he became first secretary of

the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, vice-premier of the State Council, minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission and secretary of its leading party members' group, and chairman of the Central Committee for patriotic sanitation campaign, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and currently director of its propaganda department. He was elected alternate member of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC and member of its Eleventh Central Committee.

Shi Liang

Born 1900; native of Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province.

He is now chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, and vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation.

She was, after 1931, an executive member of the Shanghai Lawyers' Guild. After joining the All-China Association for National Salvation in 1935, she became a Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Women's Association for National Salvation. She was arrested by the Kuomintang in 1936 as one of the seven patriots well known in modern Chinese history. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), she participated in the democratic movement in Wuhan, Chongqing and other places. After 1938, she was member of the committee of guidance for women and concurrently head of its liaison committee, and member of the First and Second People's Political Council. In 1942, she joined the League of Democratic Political Groups (later renamed China Democratic League) and then served as Standing Committee member of the league's Central Committee and director of the organization department of its Chongqing branch. During the war of liberation (1946-49), she was one of the leading members of the Shanghai executive department of the China Democratic League. After liberation, she served successively as delegate to the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and member of its First National Committee, minister of justice, deputy to the First National People's Congress, Standing Committee member of the Second through the fourth NPC, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, Standing Committee member of the second through the fifth national committee of the CPPCC, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League.

Zhu Xuetan

Born 1905; native of Jinshan County, Shanghai.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China.

During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), he took part in the workers' armed uprisings in Shanghai and served as Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Postal Workers' Union, president of the

Shanghai Trade Union Council, and Standing Committee member of the All-China Postal Workers' Union. During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), he initiated in Hankou, together with the representatives of trade unions in the liberated areas, the preparatory committee of the Association of Chinese Workers against Japanese aggression and served as council chairman of the China Association of Labour. In 1944 he was elected member of the governing body of the International Labour Organization. In September 1945, along with the trade union representatives of the liberated areas, he took part in the world trade union congress at which he was elected vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. In 1947, he attended the first general council meeting of the WFTU and an executive bureau session. In 1948, he went to the northeast liberated area to attend the Sixth All-China Congress of Labour at which he was elected vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, a post to which he was reelected at the seventh through the ninth All-China Congress of Labour. In 1949, he was a delegate to the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and became minister of posts and telecommunications. He was elected deputy to the first through the third national people's congress, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC, and Standing Committee member of the second through the fourth National Committee of the CPPCC.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme

Born 1911; native of Lhasa city, Tibet Autonomous Region; Tibetan nationality.

He is now chairman of the nationalities committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress.

After 1936, he worked as financial officer for Qamdo of the Tibet local government, judge of its civil court, local government auditor and kalon (grand councillor), and chief administrator of Qamdo. In 1951, he was senior representative of the Tibet local government for negotiations in Beijing and signed the "seventeen-article agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet" with the central people's government. After 1952, he served as deputy commander of the Tibet military area, and secretary-general and vice-chairman of the preparatory committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region. After 1965, he was chairman of the People's Council of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and vice-chairman of the region's revolutionary committee. After 1979, he became chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress and chairman of the people's government of the region. He was elected deputy to the first and second National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the third through the fifth NPC, and vice-chairman of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Bainqen Erdini Goigyí Gyaincain

Born 1938; native of Xunhua County, Qinghai Province; Tibetan nationality.

He is now the honorary president of the Chinese Buddhist Association.

Bainqen is one of the leaders of the "Gelugpa" (or yellow sect) of Tibetan lamaism. After the ninth Bainqen died in 1937, the Bainqen Kanpolija (the highest administrative organ under Bainqen), by religious procedures, chose Goinbo Cedan in 1941 as the tenth reincarnation of Bainqen and sent him to the Gumbum (ta-er) monastery in Qinghai Province for worship. He was approved as the tenth Bainqen on June 3, 1949 by the then central government. On October 1, 1949, Bainqen cabled Chairman Mao Zedong and Commander-in-chief Zhu De his congratulations on the founding of the People's Republic of China, pledging his support to the people's government and expressing his wish for the early liberation of Tibet. He returned to Tibet in 1952. After liberation, he served successively as member of the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Second and Fifth NPC, vice-chairman of the Second National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Third and Fourth National Committee, vice-chairman of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee, Standing Committee member of the preparatory committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and its first vice-chairman and then its acting chairman.

Seypidin

Born 1915; native of Artux County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Uygur nationality.

He is now member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

In 1944 and afterwards, he took part in the revolution in the Ili-Tachenv-Altay area and served successively as secretary of the military court of the area and director of the Education Bureau of the provisional government there; council member of the revolutionary coalition government of the Ili-Tacheng-Altay area in Xinjiang and director of its education bureau; editor-in-chief of ADVANCE, organ of the Xinjiang People's Democratic Alliance, and chairman of the alliance. After 1949, he served as member of the first national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; member of the central people's government council; member of the national defense council; vice-minister of the Nationalities Affairs Commission; vice-chairman of the Xinjiang People's Government; deputy commander of the Xinjiang military area, member of the Xinjiang subbureau of the CPC Central Committee, director of the subbureau's united front work department and then secretary of the subbureau; secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Party Committee and chairman of the regional people's government; member of the Northwest China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee;

president of Xinjiang University; head of the Xinjiang party school; vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles; first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Party Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the region, and first political commissar of the Xinjiang military area. He was elected alternate member of the CPC Eighth Central Committee, member of the CPC Ninth Central Committee, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the First through Fifth NPC.

Zhou Gucheng

Born 1898; native of Yiyang County, Hunan Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers Democratic Party and chairman of its Shanghai Municipal Committee, and professor at the Department of History, Fudan University in Shanghai.

After graduation from the Beijing Normal College in 1921, he taught in the first provincial normal school in Changsha, Hunan. In 1926, he was advisor to the Hunan Provincial Peasants' Association, and concurrently instructor at the Hunan Provincial Institute of the peasant movement, and propaganda worker at the National Peasant Association. He went to Shanghai in the autumn of 1927, where he wrote for the periodicals "Education," "Minduo" and "The East" run by the Shanghai Commercial Press, and gave lectures at China College. After 1930, he was professor at Sun Yat-sen University and head of its Department of Sociology; after 1933, professor at Jinan University and head of its Department of History and Sociology; and after 1942, professor at Fudan University and, for a period, head of its Department of History and dean of studies. After liberation, he was elected alternate delegate to the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee, and deputy to the First, Second, Third and Fifth National People's Congress. After 1979, he became vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, executive president of the China Society of History and president of its Shanghai branch.

Yan Jici

Born 1900; native of Dongyang County, Zhejiang Province.

He is now executive chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and president of China Science and Technology University and of its graduate school.

After graduating from Nanjing Normal College in 1923, he went to study in Paris where he received his master's degree and his doctor's degree in science conferred by the state. After returning to China in 1927, he

worked as professor at four universities in Shanghai and Nanjing. He again went to Paris to do research work in November 1928 and, after his return in February 1931, became director of the Institute of Physics and concurrently of the Radium Research Institute under academia sinica. After October 1949, he served successively as director of the general office of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, head of its northeast branch, academician of its Department of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and director of its Department of Technical Sciences, vice-president of China Science and Technology University and of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, secretary-general of the All-China Federation of Natural Sciences societies, and vice-president of the China Science and Technology Association, deputy to the First and Second National People's Congress, and member of the Standing Committee of the Third through the Fifth NPC, and delegate to the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Hu Yuzhi

Born 1896; native of Shangyu County, Zhejiang Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League.

After the September 18th incident of 1931, he ran LIFE WEEKLY together with Zou Taofen, founded WORLD KNOWLEDGE and worked as editor-in-chief of THE EAST. He joined the China League for Civil Rights in 1933. After 1935, he took part in the movement of Shanghai cultural circles for saving the nation and was one of the founders of the Association for National Salvation. In 1940, he ran the NANYANG SHANGPAO in Singapore. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, he founded the NAN CHIAO JIH PAO together with Tan Kah-kee and established the Singapore branch of the China Democratic League. After liberation, he was delegate to the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and served as director of the Press Administration, vice-minister of culture, editor-in-chief of the GUANGMING DAILY and vice-chairman of the committee for reforming the written Chinese language. He was elected member of the Standing Committee of the First through Fifth NPC, member of the Second through the Fourth National Committee of the CPPCC, and vice-chairman of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee.

Rong Yiren

Born 1916; native of Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province.

He is now vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation and its general manager.

After graduating from St. John's University in Shanghai, he served as assistant manager and then manager of Mow Sing Flour Mill in Wuxi, member of the board of directors of He Feng Company in Shanghai and member of the board of directors and manager of Sanxin Bank, also in Shanghai. After 1950, he became general manager of the head office of Shenxin Textile Company, member of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs under the East China Military and Administrative Committee, deputy mayor of Shanghai, deputy head of the Shanghai branch of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, vice-minister of textile industry, and advisor to the State Administrative Commission of Import and Export Affairs. He was elected deputy to the First through the Third National People's Congress, member of the Standing Committee of the Fourth and Fifth NPC; and member of the Second National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Third and Fourth National Committee, and vice-chairman of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee.

Ye Fei

Born 1914; native of Nan'an County, Fujian Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1928 and became member of the Communist Party of China in 1932. He is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1928, he served successively as member of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League, head of its propaganda department and its acting secretary; and secretary of the league's Fuzhou City Committee. After 1933, he was secretary of the special party committee for eastern Fujian, chairman of the military and administrative committee of eastern Fujian, and political commissar of the Red Army's independent division in that part of Fujian. After 1938, he was a regiment commander and then a brigade commander in the New Fourth Army; deputy commander and party committee secretary of the Jiangnan anti-Japanese volunteers; commander and political commissar of a column of the New Fourth Army and commander of its First Division; commander of the central Jiangsu military area and secretary of the party committee of the area; and deputy commander of the Jiangsu-Zhejiang military area. After 1945, he served as commander and concurrently political commissar of the first column of the East China Field Army and commander of its Tenth Army Group. After 1949, he served successively as governor of Fujian Province and first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee; deputy commander of the Nanjing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; commander, first political commissar and first party secretary of the PLA's Fuzhou units; member of the secretariat of the East China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and member of the National Defense Council. After 1975, he was minister of communications and secretary of the leading party members' group in the Ministry of Communications. After 1979, he became commander and first political commissar of the navy of the PLA. He was alternate member and then member of the CPC Eighth Central Committee, alternate member of the CPC Tenth Central Committee and member of the CPC Eleventh Central Committee.

Liao Hansheng

Born 1911; native of Sangzhi County, Hunan Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1933, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1929, he was a member and clerk of He Minying's guerrilla detachment in the Sangzhi-Hefeng Soviet area on the Hunan-Hubei border, and deputy commander of the Fourth Guerrilla Detachment of Hefeng County. After 1934, he served as secretary of the party committee of the Seventh Division of the Third Army of the Red Army and political commissar of its Ninth Division, director of the organization department of the Second Front Army of the Red Army, and political commissar of the Sixth Division of its Second Army Group. After 1937, he was deputy commander and political commissar of a regiment of the 120th Division of the Eighth Route Army. After 1939, he was deputy political commissar and acting commander of a brigade of the 120th Division of the Eighth Route Army. After 1945, he served as the political commissar of the Xiangnan sub-area of the central plains military area, political commissar of the Jiangnan military area, deputy political commissar of the northern Shanxi field army, political commissar of the first Shanx-Suiyuan column, and political commissar of the First Army. After 1949, he was secretary of the party committee of Qinghai Province, vice-chairman of the provincial government and political commissar of the provincial military area; and director of the political department of the northwest military area and its deputy political commissar. After 1954, he became vice-minister of national defense, president of a military academy and political commissar of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. After 1973, he served as political commissar of the PLA's Academy of Military Science, first political commissar of the Nanjing units of the PLA and the first political commissar of its Shenyang units. He was elected alternate member of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC and member of its Eleventh Central Committee.

Han Xianchu

Born 1913; native of Hong'an County, Hubei Province.

He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1929 and became a member of the Communist Party of China in 1930. He is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC. He joined the Hong'an branch of the anti-imperialist league in 1928. After 1929, he served as member of the agrarian committee of a township soviet in Hong'an County; squad and platoon leader, adjutant in a division headquarters, and company and battalion commander in the Red Army. After 1935, he was regiment and division commander under the 15th Army Group of the Red Army. After 1939, he served as deputy brigade commander, acting brigade commander and brigade commander under the 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army. After 1946, he was deputy column commander and column commander under the Northeast Democratic Allied Army. After 1949, he served as deputy commander of the 12th Army Group, deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea, commander of the

19th Army Group and chief of staff of the central-south military area. After 1954, he was deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, commander and first party secretary of the Fuzhou units of the PLA, and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Fujian Province and first secretary of the provincial party committee. After December 1973, he was appointed commander of the Lanzhou units of the PLA. After 1979, he became member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. He was elected alternate member of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC and later became a full member. He was also member of the Ninth through eleventh Central Committee of the party.

Huang Hua

Born 1913; native of Cixian County, Hebei Province.

He joined the Communist Party of China in 1936, and is now member of the Central Committee of the CPC.

After 1936, he served successively as secretary of the leading party members' group in the Beiping Association of Students, interpreter at the Red Army's general headquarters in the northern Shaanxi soviet area, personnel functionary in the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, director of the organization department of the Northwest Youth Association for National Salvation, youth worker at the Changjiang Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the leading party members' group in the All-China Federation of Students, dean at the Yan'an Young Cadres' School, Comrade Zhu De's political secretary, secretary-general of the overseas work committee under the CPC Central Committee, and section chief in the foreign affairs group under the CPC Central Committee. After 1946, he served as secretary of Comrade Ye Jianying, who was CPC representative at the Beiping Executive Headquarters for military mediation; head of the press division of the executive headquarters, and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League. After 1949, he served successively as head of the foreign affairs office under the Tianjin Military Control Commission; member of the Nanjing City Party Committee and head of the foreign affairs office under the Nanjing Military Control Commission; member of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and head of the foreign affairs office under the Shanghai Military Control Commission; Chinese representative at the political negotiations for armistice in Korea, and director of the department of European and African affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Later, he served successively as China's ambassador to Ghana, Egypt and Canada and China's permanent representative at the United Nations. After 1976, he became minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the leading party members' group of the Foreign Ministry, vice-premier of the State Council and concurrently foreign minister, and state councillor and concurrently foreign minister. He was elected member of the Tenth and Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC.

Modernization Program

OW161047 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Worker deputies to the current national people's congress session said the working class will serve as the main force as well as pioneer in the country's modernization program.

Speaking in press interviews, the deputies promised to fulfil this historical mission with flying colors.

Guo Yingfu, president of the Trade Union Council of the Beijing Railway Bureau who had been chief of the engine crew of the "Mao Zedong" locomotive for many years, called on all workers to unite as one and exert concerted endeavors.

The 300,000 railway workers under the Beijing Railway Bureau are determined to act as "vanguards" for the national economy since they account for one-sixth of the country's total railway freight, he said.

Liu Qiurong, vice-president of the Guangdong Provincial Trade Union Council, urged all workers to acquire scientific and technical knowledge and forge close unity and cooperation with the intellectuals to suit the needs of the modernization program.

He also suggested that workers should learn from the stronger points of other countries so as to speed up the construction of key projects and the technical transformation of existing enterprises.

Guan Zhe, a 30-year-old worker from a chemical works in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, said that a good enterprise depends on advanced management, up-to-date equipment and conscientious workers. "Conscientious workers," he said, meant those who know the historical mission and responsibility of the working class.

While mastering modern skills, he said, the workers should take an active part in management and technical innovations. Guan himself had evolved seven successful innovations.

"It is true that overall plans have to be mapped out by managers, engineers and technicians," he said. But it is up to the workers to improve specific links, increase production and practice economy."

Ai Youqin, a coal miner and a new NPC deputy, said that the workers should enhance their sense of being the masters of their own affairs and strive to fulfil the country's major tasks of economic construction for the next five years.

"Coal is an important source of energy in China," he said. "We miners pledge to work harder and produce more coal for the state." The 41-year-old deputy has been a "labor hero" for many years. He fulfilled production quotas for 15 years in eight years between 1974 and 1981.

More Colleges Advocated

OW160816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--China should set up more specialized, shorter-term colleges while expanding its higher education, said a deputy to the National People's Congress from Hubei Province in an interview here today.

Liang Shufen, vice-governor of the province, said she agreed with Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement at the NPC opening session that priority should be given to the development of culture, particularly of education, science and technology.

Considering the present financial conditions of the country, she said, educators should try to do more with less money and make the best use of the available funds.

Elected to the vice-governorship earlier this year, 40-year-old Liang Shufen is now in charge of science, education, culture, public health, physical culture and family planning.

After graduating from the Odessa Institute of Maritime Engineering in 1960, she joined the faculty of the Central China Institute of Engineering and became associate dean of its shipbuilding department in 1973.

She said Chinese universities have enough teachers and laboratories to accommodate more students. "The problem now lies with the shortage of student dormitories," she said. "It may be solved by encouraging big enterprises and institutions to build apartment houses around colleges to be used by students at low rent."

Liang Shufen said that, in addition to tapping the potential of existing institutions of higher education, more two-year and three-year colleges should be run to train medium-grade personnel now in short supply.

She said such colleges can be run by local authorities according to their needs and with the help of professors from regular universities. They may use the laboratories of universities or set up their own central laboratories each to be used by several colleges.

Election Results

OW191540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Xu Qingwen, a peasant from Beijing's southwestern outskirts, said today the state and government leaders elected at the National People's Congress are very popular with the peasants.

This NPC deputy who is the party secretary of the Nanhanji Brigade in Fangshan County, made this observation in an interview with XINHUA.

Now that the national policies have been set, he went on, the peasants hope that the new leaders will implement them actively and consistently. This congress and the elections have given him great confidence, Xu said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his report to the NPC session, called for continued efforts to stabilize the job responsibility system in agriculture, Xu Qingwen noted. When Premier Zhao attended a panel discussion with Beijing deputies, Xu told the premier that his fellow villagers do not want to see the present policies reversed. "I found the premier's response most reassuring," he said.

Xu said he is confident that China will enjoy long-term stability and the reason is five-fold: 1. the new government is committed to an "active and steady" policy for laying the foundation in the next five years for an economic take-off in the 1990's; 2. the new leadership ensures organizationally the continuity of policies while embodying the spirit of reform; 3. both the government report and deputies' statements at panel discussions, while affirming the continuously improving situation, faced the problems squarely, an indication of China's confidence and realistic approach; 4. the discussions back and forth were a measure of the high degree of democracy in the congress proceedings; 5. the composition of the congress and the state leadership reflect the principle of uniting with all people that can be united.

Two peasant deputies from Xiaogan Prefecture in Hubei Province, Yang Xiaoyun and Huang Hantao, are both 26-year-old production team leaders. They said they were glad to take part in electing state leaders of their own choice.

Yang sold more than 5 tons of grain to the state in 1981. Huang followed suit after learning about it from the newspapers. Huang then proposed a contest with Yang in making greater contributions to the country.

Yang said after the elections that he expects the new leaders to show greater attention to rural cadres on whom China depends to a large measure for reaching the goal set for the end of the century and fulfilling the tasks set by the NPC for the next five years. He said rural cadres still have a lot of work to do in addition to taking care of their own business under the job responsibility system.

It is natural, he said, that peasant earnings would vary from family to family because of differences in labor power, skill and technical knowledge. So cadres should be responsible for organizing those who have turned better off first to help those in difficulty, Yang said.

Huang Wentao said he hopes that the new state leaders would pay more attention to popularizing agricultural science and technology. He said Premier Zhao's government work report showed that the central government has put this work on its agenda, local governments should carry it out.

This young man, who returned to his village after leaving high school, said most young peasants have received some education and acquired certain practical experience, but they lack expertise such as plant protection and veterinary techniques. Local governments should take measures to train more agrotechnicians and spread technical information among young peasants, Huang said.

Comments on New Leaders

OW181952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporters interviewed a cross section of deputies to the National People's Congress soon after the election of China's new leadership here this afternoon. Following are their reactions:

Su Buqing (81, mathematician, honorary president of Fudan University): The NPC made the best choice in the election, in which we intellectuals cast the same votes as the worker and peasant deputies. What I wish to say is that a heavy responsibility has been placed on the shoulders of the new leadership and that the veteran leaders must pass their experience on to the younger leaders so as to fulfil that responsibility.

Li Jiahong, (46, a production brigade leader from Hongan County): The new leadership is a combination of revolutionary leaders of the older generation and leaders of the younger generation now in the prime of their life. With them at the helm, we are fully confident of the future.

Batu Bagen (chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region): In a country of one billion people and more than fifty nationalities, we have an abundant supply of talents. The leaders we elected today are all respected and trusted by people across the country.

Wang Zhaoguo (42, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee): Younger people have been elected to the NPC Standing Committee. The cause of socialism requires not just a few successors. All young people must be aware of their historical mission. The Youth League will organize young people in all parts of the country to work as shock brigades in the construction of key projects in China's modernization drive, in the same fashion as the young people of the early fifties who played an important role in completing 156 key projects.

Wang Xiuyang (19, Shui nationality, primary school teacher from Guizhou Province): My vote expressed the confidence of the 210,000 Shui people of my county in the new leadership which, I believe, will ensure a happier future for us and our children.

Zou Liying (20, gold medalist in a national abacus contest): All the newly elected leaders are respected and trusted by the young people of the country. Under their guidance, we will do our best for China's modernization.

Rong Yiren (67, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation): The new leadership was elected after long deliberations on an extensive democratic basis. This is genuine democracy in action.

Wu Guozhen (36, a native of Hualian County, Taiwan Province, who is now an associate researcher with the Institute of Chemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences): We people from Taiwan are very glad about the results of the election. I believe that the newly elected state leaders will guide our country forward in accordance with the new constitution and ensure our continuous advance. I'll do my share for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

He Yin (chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao): The results of the election are gratifying. There is no doubt that China will carry on its open policy in a more energetic way. I'm full of confidence in the country's future and in its ability to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity.

Confidence in New Leaders

OW182018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1719 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--"All sorts of feelings welled up in my heart when I cast my vote for the new state leadership," said Lu Chongyi, 85, a deputy to the National People's Congress from Chongqing, Sichuan Province.

Interviewed soon after the election at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon, he said, "I was very excited because I knew the vote was important for ensuring a prolonged stability of our country," he said.

A solemn atmosphere prevailed in the Great Hall of the People. At the center of the backdrop on the rostrum was a huge emblem of the People's Republic, flanked by five giant red flags on each side.

Lu Chongyi said he once worked under General Feng Yuxiang and studied political and military affairs in the Soviet Union in 1925. "I have been through the periods of the Qing Dynasty, the northern warlords and the Kuomintang and lived more than 30 years in new China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The present period is the best of all."

He said, "I'm convinced that the newly-elected leaders will guide us steadily forward along the road of political stability and unity."

Dagwagonba, 44, commissioner of Ngari Prefecture of the Tibet Autonomous Region, said he fully supports the newly elected state leaders.

"Their guidance will ensure the success of China's modernization. I have full confidence in the future of the motherland," he added.

Yu Shiying, 50, a deputy of the Hui nationality from Ningxia, said that while he was casting his vote, he remembered how people of the Hui nationality had been looked down upon before liberation. "Today we enjoy political equality. Just imagine an old peasant like me is able to come to Beijing and take part in choosing state leaders. This is indeed the happiest moment in my life."

Yang Yiqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, told XINHUA immediately after casting his vote, "This is the first time I take part in such elections. I believe the new leadership will be able to ensure the progress in China's modernization drive and the realization of our 20-year strategic targets."

Among the voters today was Yi Meihou, 74, vice-president of the Guangdong Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, who has been a deputy to the National People's Congress since 1954. He said he has been an eye-witness to the gradual perfection of China's state system and the development of democracy in the country over the years. "China has embarked on the road of democracy and law," he said.

CSO: 4000/165

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

Defense Fund Usage

OW221429 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Commenting on Comrade Wang Bingqian's report on the defense budget, many NPC deputies from the armed forces said during group discussions that Zhang Aiping, Yang Dezhi and other NPC deputies from the armed forces had expressed the hope at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC that the military budget be increased on the basis of the nation's economic development, so that the process of modernization of national defense could be accelerated. They added that the allocation of military budgets has been extremely irrational over the past several years, that a large portion of the military budget has been spent on the development of strategic weapons, and that our armed forces' conventional weapons are still extremely outmoded.

These opinions expressed by NPC deputies from the armed forces are very correct. In fact, they reflect the viewpoint of the majority of commanders and fighters in the armed forces, who earnestly hope that our armed forces' backwardness can be quickly changed. At the same time, they also understand that, because of economic difficulties, the state is unable to increase the defense budget by spending beyond its means. Specifically for this reason, the target of modernization and regularization of the armed forces set out in Premier Zhao's Government Work Report will never be attained, unless the defense budget is rationally distributed.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said in his report that new achievements have been made in the development of modern weapons. Such a claim (?is not entirely a blessing). Everybody knows that the development of strategic weapons requires enormous funds. The construction of a nuclear submarine in our country, for example, requires 1.7 billion yuan, or about 1/10 of the state's military budget. However, in accordance with the leaders of the Military Commission, emphasis has been placed on the development and production of offensive, strategic weapons over the past several years. As a result, the development and production of conventional weapons have slackened, causing extremely grave consequences. For example, when a Chinese tank battalion attacked Cao Bang from the east and the west on 21 February [1979] during the self-defense counterattack, it was ambushed at the (Lunjin) pass in (Ba Son). With only conventional antitank rockets, the Vietnamese army destroyed or hit almost all the tanks.

In the air force, not only are our aircraft capabilities poorer than those of all the advanced countries of the world, our pilots' flight training hours have also been curtailed for economic reasons. The allocation of hours for a Chinese pilot's flight training now averages only 10 a month, which is shorter than any other country. In the United States, a pilot's flight training is 20 hours a month; in Israel, 60 hours a month. Even the pilots of India and South Korea have more hours for flight training than ours. Under such circumstances, how can defense modernization be achieved?

Certain leaders of the central authorities have often stressed the importance of defense, saying that the principle of regularization and modernization of the armed forces must be adhered to. In practice, however, the defense budget has not been rationally distributed. Such inconsistency between word and deed has apparently caused concern to all commanders and fighters in the armed forces.

Liu Baiyu on Literature, Art

HK201022 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 1

["Newsletter" by GUANGMING RIBAO reporters Jin Tao [6855 3447], Chen Yushan [7115 4416 1472], and Huang Dongyuan [7806 0392 0337]: "Literary and Art Workers Must Be Worthy of Our Times--An Interview With Sixth NPC Deputy Liu Baiyu"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the deputy to the NPC and famous writer, Liu Baiyu, granted us an interview at a meeting place. He said: In his report on government work, Premier Zhao Ziyang especially pointed out: "Strive to create and provide more and better spiritual food loved by the masses," and "our works should reflect the activities of the people in the great modernization drive in a profound and graphic way so as to arouse boundless enthusiasm for progress." I think these words have profoundly indicated the glorious duty and sacred task of literary and art workers in the new socialist period.

Liu Baiyu is now an adviser to the cultural department of the General Political Department of the PLA. The 67-year-old writer withdrew to the second line in September last year. However, he has consistently persisted in creating spiritual food for the masses of people. When talking about the prospects for the development of China's literature and art, Liu Baiyu said: After hearing Premier Zhao's report, I was filled with confidence. As socialist literary and art workers, we should make great efforts to adapt ourselves to this new gratifying situation. He said: In order to undertake the task of building spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core and to arm the people with the communist spirit, it is necessary in literary and art work to arouse and awaken the people's souls and train new socialist people to have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline so that our new generation of people can become fighters who have a lofty spirit of selflessness and dedication. If this revolutionary spirit succeeded in training thousands upon thousands of proletarian heroes

and communist fighters in the war years, winning victories in revolutionary wars, and giving birth to a socialist new China, then, in the long march of carrying out and defending the four modernizations today, we likewise need innumerable revolutionary forerunners and the revolutionary and heroic spirit of working hard for the prosperity of the country to resurrect the Chinese nation, in order to remove obstructions, scale new heights, and win great victory in marching toward the grand objective in the year 2000. In such a new historical period, it is necessary for literary and art workers to soberly consider the orientation in which they should exert themselves, to plunge heart and soul into the fiery struggle of socialist construction, and to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought well. It is absolutely impossible to educate people with communist ideology if the author does not have a communist spirit. In order to fulfill the glorious mission entrusted to socialist literature and art, it is imperative to solve this question first.

He said: Literature and art possess a more extensive social character now than at any other time. Readers and the audience in the vast rural areas, factories, and the PLA units urgently need a greater quantity of better culture and literature. The broad masses of people want to read books, see plays, go to movies, and watch television. This is a trend that cannot be resisted. Last year, I visited a rural production team, where I saw every household had a television set. I conducted an investigation in a PLA company, in which senior and middle school graduates accounted for 96 percent of the total and in which individual persons subscribed to 12 literary and art periodicals. Our socialist literary and art workers should seriously and conscientiously deal with this question. Otherwise, they will violate the fundamental principle that literature and art should serve the people and socialism as pointed out by the CPC Central Committee. This reality has also posed a penetrating problem to literary and art workers--what spiritual food shall we give the people? Undoubtedly, we should provide the people with a greater amount of better, more refined, and more beautiful spiritual food, that is to say, works with a fairly high ideological and artistic level. It is necessary to enable the people to enjoy an aesthetic perception artistically and to make progress spiritually through its ideological content.

Liu Baiyu said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have emancipated our minds. Our achievements on the literary and art fronts are the main aspect. Important achievements have also been scored in literary creation on a military theme, with a number of excellent works emerging, such as "Garlands at the Foot of Towering Mountains." These achievements should be fully affirmed. However, we should uphold the principle of one dividing into two while affirming the achievements and pointing out the shortcomings, just as a pilot navigating a ship should pay constant attention to the course of the ship. He said: "I fully supported what Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report that while continuing to overcome "left" errors on the literary and art fronts, it is imperative to criticize the tendency toward bourgeois liberalism in the ideological and cultural fields. We should eliminate the decadent ideology

of "looking at everything in terms of money" and prevent it from spreading unchecked. We should criticize acts of employing the bourgeois theory of human nature or the dross of feudalism to corrupt people's souls and strive to preserve the purity of socialist literature and art. He said: These outstanding problems on the literary and art fronts are primarily due to some literary workers who, owing to their low Marxist-Leninist level and the influence of the unhealthy mood of society, fail to fully realize their sacred mission. We should not reproach them in an excessive manner but should enthusiastically help them. The publishing circles are also confronted with the problem of crass commercialism. Undoubtedly, there should be freedom of publication. However, it is necessary to see whether it is beneficial to the four modernizations and under no circumstances should it depart from the four fundamental principles.

In conclusion, Liu Baiyu said: The people are calling for the emergence of their great singers, who surely will emerge. As socialist literary and art workers, we should be worthy of our great times and live up to the trust of the people. We should answer the call of the party, create works imbued with the radiance of communist ideology and with revolutionary and heroic spirit, and make positive contributions in carrying out and defending the four modernizations.

Peng Zhen at Group Discussion

OW140957 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth NPC today broke into groups to consider and discuss the list of candidates for the positions of state leaders.

The second meeting of the session Presidium submitted a draft list of candidates for the positions of chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, the president and vice president of the PRC, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate to various deputies' delegations for deliberation.

The First Session of the Sixth NPC will elect state leaders and decide on their functions and powers in accordance with the stipulations of the new constitution. Deputies indicated that it is necessary to elect as state leaders those citizens who have proved themselves in practice to represent the fundamental interests of the people, who serve the people wholeheartedly and who are capable of leading the cause of socialist modernization.

In joining the Beijing deputies' delegation in discussing the draft list of candidates for the positions of state leaders, Deputy Peng Zhen pointed out this afternoon: Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined [a quote from Mao Zedong]. The ideological, political and organizational lines our party and state have implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are all correct. This NPC session will elect state leaders who are supported by people across the country, and this will ensure the smooth progress of our work in all fields.

Peng Zhen said: Now the session is in the process of electing state leaders. Making a success of the elections is of paramount importance for ensuring the correct implementation of state policies and principles in various fields of work and the sound development of economic construction.

In his speech Peng Zhen also stressed the importance of developing production. He said: Once production goes up, all difficulties can be readily surmounted. He hoped that the 1 billion people of the country would work with one heart and one mind to push production forward.

The First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee also broke into groups today to consider and discuss a draft list of candidates for the positions of chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

Reality Stressed

OW142236 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--(Exclusively for YUNNAN RIBAO and Yunnan People's Broadcasting Station)--At group discussions of the Yunnan delegation Pu Chaozhu, NPC deputy and governor of Yunnan Province, said that adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts is the basic guarantee for the success of work in Yunnan.

Deputy Pu Chaozhu said: The most fundamental experience of the past 5 years and of past decades is that we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and integrate basic Marxist principles with China's specific realities. Whenever the two are integrated well, the revolution will be victorious. Whenever the two are not integrated well and whenever we lose contact with reality, the revolution will suffer setbacks and the party and people will suffer losses. This is true for the whole country and also for Yunnan. This basic experience is summed up in a very profound way by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report, and it will play its role in all fields of our work for a long time to come.

In the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, despite poor weather conditions and frequent natural disasters, Yunnan Province's total industrial and agricultural output value increased from 9.57 billion yuan in 1978 to 14.49 billion yuan in 1982, an increase of 4.92 billion yuan in 4 years and an average annual increase of 12 percent, because we adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts and implementing correct policies. The average per capita annual income of peasants increased from 103 yuan to 231 yuan; or 102 percent, over the same period.

How can we seek truth from facts? First, we must study harder, deeply understand the party Central Committee's guidelines, identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee, and keep the overall situation in mind when considering problems. Especially when the situation is good, we must keep a clear head all the more, insist on being practical and realistic, and advance steadily. We should not try to achieve too much too fast and force ourselves to do what is not yet objectively possible. Second,

we must have courage to practice and strengthen investigation and study so that we can know our own situation like the palm of our hands. Third, we must respect the grassroots level and respect the masses' practical experience and creative initiative. Premier Zhao Ziyang's summing up of basic experience in his report is extremely important. If this weapon is given to cadres at all levels to enhance leadership standards at all levels, their consciousness in implementing the line of the 12th party congress will be increased and the work in Yunnan will be done better.

Zhao Ziyang Report Discussed

OW142110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--(Exclusively for HEILONGJIANG RIBAO) Deputies of Heilongjiang Province to the First Session of the Sixth NPC held group meetings on 8 through 11 June and examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and the reports by Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Minister Wang Bingqian. In the course of their deliberations the deputies expressed satisfaction with the work of the State Council led by Premier Zhao Ziyang. They felt that the appraisal of past achievements in Premier Zhao's government work report is realistic and that the tasks Premier Zhao put forward for the next 5 years can be fulfilled. Looking forward to the future, the deputies are confident of victory.

Looking back on the past 5 years, deputy Chen Junsheng (secretary of the provincial party committee) said: Great changes have taken place in Heilongjiang Province's agriculture in the past 5 years. The total value of agricultural output has kept rising, and commune members' income has increased year after year. This year the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output has been widely adopted in the province, and spring farming has shown good signs rarely seen in the past.

Deputy Chen Liemin (secretary of the Daqing city party committee) said: The industrial situation has also been very good in the past 5 years. For example, Daqing Oilfield has delivered more than 20 billion yuan of profit to the state in the past 5 years.

In their deliberations the deputies unanimously held that the shift of economic work to concentration on raising economic results, which Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed in his report, is very important.

Deputy An Zhendong (vice governor) said: Judging by the present economic situation in the province, it is indeed time to deal seriously with the problem of poor economic results. To improve economic results we must do three things at the same time--strive to stop loss and make profit immediately, consolidate enterprise in the near future and carry out long-range technical transformation of existing enterprises. It is necessary to import advanced technology and rely on scientific progress to improve economic results.

In their deliberations the deputies also enthusiastically discussed intellectual investment.

Deputy Fu Huating (secretary of the party branch of the Xingshisi production brigade, Yinhe commune, Gannan County) said: One important reason our production brigade has prospered is that we are willing to put our money in intellectual investment. In the past few years we have sent people to study in other places, invited technical personnel to lecture at the brigade and learned all kinds of agricultural techniques. We have also set a rule that people under 16 years of age must attend schools and must not be allowed to take part in productive labor. Our aim is to enable all young people of the brigade to acquire a junior or senior middle school education.

Deputy Chen Huaxiong (teacher of Bin County No 1 Middle School) said: From a long-range viewpoint, the emphasis of intellectual development should be placed on kindergarten and primary and middle-school education. Serious attention should be paid to this question.

Television Shows NPC Session

HK071432 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 June carried at the beginning of the evening newscast a 27-minute filmed report on the second plenary meeting of the First Session of the Sixth NPC held in the main auditorium of Beijing's Great Hall of the People on the morning of 7 June.

The film opened with a close-up shot of the main auditorium ceiling, which is decorated with a very large red star. This was followed by a long shot of many NPC delegates sitting in the auditorium.

Ulanhu, identified by the announcer as executive chairman of the session, was then seen in a close-up shot, sitting on the rostrum of the auditorium, addressing and "presiding over" the meeting, according to the announcer. This was followed by a medium shot of Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian sitting on the rostrum, and another medium shot of Peng Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, and Seypidin sitting on the rostrum.

After several long shots of many NPC delegates sitting in the auditorium, the film showed, in several close-up shots, Xu Uesheng [as printed] and Wang Renzhong sitting on the left of Ulanhu, and Yao Yilin, Banqen Erdini, Goigy Gyancan, and Geng Biao sitting on the right side of Ulanhu.

The film then cut to Ulanhu, who was seen and heard asking Yao Yilin, vice premier and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, to deliver a report on the 1983 plan for national economic and social development. Yao is then seen reading the report, the announcer is heard reading the summarized report, some major points of Yao's report were projected on the screen. During the reading of the summarized report, the camera also occasionally panned to show Yao reading the report, many previously mentioned leaders sitting on the rostrum, and the following leaders sitting

on the rostrum: Zhu Xuefan, Chen Pixian, Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Yu Qiuli (in PLA uniform), Ni Zhifu, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wamu Li, Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Ji Pengfei, Hi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, and Hu Qiaomu. During the pan shots, a very large PRC national emblem, flanked by red flags, was seen hanging on the curtain behind the rostrum.

After Yao's report, Ulanhu was seen in a medium shot sitting at the center of the front row of the rostrum and was also heard asking Finance Minister Wang Bingqian to give a report on the final state accounts for 1982. The camera then cut to Wang who was shown, in a close-up shot, sitting on the rostrum delivering the report. Next, while another announcer is heard reading a summarized report on Wang's report, the camera panned to show many people sitting in the auditorium in several long and medium shots, and to show many people sitting on the rostrum in several long shots.

After Wang's report, the film gave longshots of many participants raising their hands several times to approve six appointments, according to the announcer. The six appointees were: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the Nationalities Committee; Peng Chong, chairman of the Law Committee; Wang Renzhong, chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee; Zhou Gucheng, chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee; Geng Biao, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; and Ye Fei, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Committee. The film ended with a long shot of many people sitting in the auditorium applauding.

Liao Chengzhi Mourned

OW111020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--The First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress today continued group meeting to examine and discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, Vice Premier Yao Yilin's report on the 1983 national economic and social development plan and Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the final state accounts for 1982.

As various delegations were holding group meetings on the morning of 10 June they heard about the sad news that Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi had suddenly died of heart illness. The deputies deeply grieved over the death of this outstanding party and state leader. Many deputies recalled Comrade Liao Chengzhi's contributions to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause in the past half century and more and expressed profound condolences over his death. At the Taiwan delegation's discussion meeting, some deputies choked with sobs when they learned of Comrade Liao Chengzhi's death. They pledged to carry forward Comrade Liao Chengzhi's behests and contribute to success of socialist modernization, to Taiwan's early return to the embrace of the motherland and to the reunification of the motherland.

In the last four days, the more than 2,900 deputies attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC, grouped into 113 small groups, have seriously examined and discussed the government work report, and discussed future tasks of the state in economy, culture, education, science and technology, politics and law and other fields. The deputies are satisfied with Premier Zhao Ziyang's

leadership over the State Council and are full of confidence in the future economic construction and other work of the state.

In the course of examining and discussing the report, the deputies criticized the shortcomings in the work of some government departments and offered many useful suggestions on how to promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Educational Development

OW130941 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Wu Huijing: "Discussing Education, a Matter of Vital Importance--Sidelights on Group Meeting of the Hebei Delegation to the Sixth NPC"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--(Exclusively transmitted for HEBEI RIBAO)--In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao Ziyang summed up the achievements in education, science and culture and set new tasks. How to develop education becomes an important subject when the deputies discuss the report.

Lu Chuanzan, president of the Hebei Construction Institute, was the first speaker. He said: "Our goal in education should be raising the whole nation's cultural level. The entire nation should promote education, and every citizen should receive it. All citizens must receive education both before and after obtaining employment. Such a vital task cannot be fulfilled by regular universities alone. We should adopt multiple-level and multiple-form systems to develop our higher education and education at other levels. It is particularly necessary to pay great attention to short-term, television and correspondence universities. To popularize education, it is necessary to develop various sparetime universities and continually readjust the structure of teaching and study, along with the development of the national economy. In addition, it is necessary to attach great importance to the training of teachers and the improvement in the quality of education. The training of middle and elementary school teachers is most important."

Touching on secondary and elementary education, special-class teacher Zhang Xiaochun of Xingtai City No 8 Middle School in Hebei had much to say. This model teacher has been teaching since the founding of the republic and has very rich teaching experience. He said: Regarding the whole nation guaranteeing key construction projects, I understand what this "guaranteeing" means. It means we must guarantee the supply of funds and materials on the one hand and make corresponding developments in all undertakings by centering them on key construction projects on the other. Advanced equipment must be operated by people who have technical know-how. Without modern knowledge, modernization is out of the question. We must make great efforts to develop higher education, but at the same time we cannot neglect primary education. Last year, the number of middle and elementary school students in our province decreased by nearly 700,000

We should seriously investigate this question and take steps. We cannot eliminate illiteracy on the one hand and produce new illiteracy on the other. We must especially not neglect preschool education. A student's moral character and ability are equally important, while preschool education plays an almost determining role in fostering young people's mental outlook. To reform is harder than to mold. All education workers know this.

Vice Governor of Hebei Guo Zhi said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, education, which was greatly devastated by the "gang of four," has been restored and developed quite rapidly. Take our province for example: The annual outlay for education increases rapidly. Hebei's financial plan for this year's outlay is 2.1 billion yuan, of which 0.8 billion yuan is appropriated for education. However, because of too many outstanding accounts, this sum is still not sufficient.

Vice Governor Guo Zhi said: The government must increase the appropriations of funds for the development of education in a planned way. At the same time, it is necessary to develop the enthusiasm of all departments in society to promote education and mobilize the masses to run schools. When both the state and the people pitch in, our educational development can be accelerated. When everybody adds fuel, the flames rise high.

PRC-U.S. Ties

OW121137 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report to the current NPC session that the Chinese Government and people would never tolerate any infringement on Chinese sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs. It seems that the deputies attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC should proceed from this stand and discuss and resolve the abnormal development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Recently, the chieftains of the U.S. imperialists have increasingly escalated their anti-China activities. As shown by the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Hu Na incident and the discriminatory policy on Sino-U.S. trade, as well as the case of special agent (Luo Chengxun), the U.S. imperialists have never given up their criminal activities of intensifying their interference in China's internal affairs, infringing upon China's sovereignty and hurting the Chinese people's feelings. What is most dangerous is the fact that on the issue of Sino-U.S. relations, the opinions of several principal leaders of the central authorities are still not unanimous. Certain people in the central authorities still harbor all kinds of illusions toward the so-called Sino-U.S. friendship and still concede to the Americans on vital issues of principle hoping that the U.S. imperialists will show their good will some day and give up their anti-China policy.

What is most surprising is the recent signing of a new Sino-U.S. agreement. Our government, in protest of the U.S. imperialist authorities' political provocations on the Hu Na issue, decided to suspend the two countries' cultural exchange programs. Undoubtedly this decision was a powerful rebuff

to the U.S. imperialists' shameless anti-China provocations. However, shortly after this decision was made and shortly before the convening of the current NPC session, a new Sino-U.S. agreement was signed with the approval of a certain individual in the central authorities. Under this agreement, American television programs will be broadcast by our country's television stations on a regular basis. In other words, the two countries' cultural exchange programs have been maintained. What kind of logic is this? The protest is a matter that must be upheld from beginning to end. How can it be handled in such an unseemly manner and given up half way?

We have learned from past tragic historical lessons that unprincipled concessions to the U.S. imperialists will only encourage more shameless acts from them. Obviously, on the issue of safeguarding national sovereignty and dignity and on vital issues such as that concerning Taiwan, or on a minor issue such as the Hu Na case, we must uphold our principles and by no means concede.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that we are patriots who will never tolerate any infringement of China's national dignity and national interests. The deputies attending the current NPC session should proceed from this principled stand and discuss the abnormal Sino-U.S. relations. The new leading group that will be produced from the current NPC session must adhere to the line set by the 12th party congress and firmly rebuff any act infringing upon China's national dignity and national interests.

Japanese Militarism Revival

OW140601 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1325 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] At the panel discussions on Premier Zhao's report, PLA NPC deputies, particularly those from the Shenyang and Fuzhou PLA units, unanimously pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen our national defense now that each passing day Japan is intensifying its efforts to restore militarism. They also said: Recently, in the reports on current events distributed among commanders and fighters in the army, very little is mentioned about the Japanese militarists' aggressive ambitions. This is wrong.

We must attach great importance to these views expressed by the PLA NPC deputies. Not long ago, the PLA General Political Department wrote a propaganda brief on the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism. However, the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee banned the distribution of such material to the various PLA companies for study by the commanders and fighters on the ground that the document is harmful to the development of Sino-Japanese relations.

In fact, the propaganda brief is mainly aimed at reminding the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the actual danger of the revival of Japanese militarism, particularly its effect on our country. Following are some of the facts pointed out in the brief on how Japanese militarism is being restored with the vigorous support of U.S. imperialism.

The postwar Japanese militarists, who have formed a military alliance with the U.S. imperialists, have restored themselves by relying on the assistance given by the U.S. imperialists. Theirs is a militarism protected by U.S. imperialism and chained to the U.S. imperialists' chariot of aggression. Japanese militarism has played a significant role in the global counter-revolutionary strategy of U.S. imperialism at the latter's principal accomplice. It is exactly for this reason that the restoration of Japanese militarism and its threat to the peoples of various nations in Asia and in the Pacific region have become a serious issue which cannot be ignored.

Citing irrefutable facts and figures, the brief written by the PLA Political Department described the scale of arms expansion carried out by the Japanese militarists. It added: The Japanese militarists have continuously armed their so-called "self-defense forces" with the latest U.S. and Japanese weapons, technology and equipment. Currently the Japanese army's firepower ranks eighth in the world, only next to the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and some other countries, although the Japanese army is still small in terms of manpower. Among capitalist nations in Asia, Japan is far ahead of others as far as firepower and arms are concerned.

The brief emphatically pointed out: The weapons and equipment of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are obviously not intended for defense. They are of an offensive nature. For example, the Japanese army has abundant means of transportation. It has some 1,700 motor vehicles and armored cars, over 40 helicopters and more than 20 aircraft for each infantry division. Naturally, such an infantry has great mobility and can quickly move about over long distances and carry out all types of airdrop activities. An average Japanese infantry division has strong firepower. In addition to modern conventional weapons, it also has ground-to-ground and ground-to-air guided missiles. So far as firepower is concerned, it already exceeds by 300 percent that of the average Japanese infantry division during the war against Japanese aggression. It must be pointed out: According to the Japanese plan for mobilization in case of war, once Japan enters a state of war, every infantry division will quickly turn itself into a field army like what happened during World War II.

The propaganda brief of the PLA political department called on all commanders and fighters of the army to heighten their vigilance. It pointed out: The Japanese militarists, who are intensifying their efforts to restore themselves, are casting their greedy eyes on the territory of neighboring nations. They not only occupy China's Diaoyu Islands, but also clamor that the Japanese Navy has the right to control the sea up to a distance of 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese coast. In short, all the commanders and fighters of the army must heighten their vigilance 100-fold against the Japanese militarists' arms expansion and war preparations and the ambition of the Japanese reactionary authorities to commit aggression.

Shaanxi Deputies Discuss Report

OW171030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--At a group discussion on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work, deputies from Shaanxi Province attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC expressed their opinions and made suggestions on economic work.

NPC Deputy Zhou Zijian (member of the CPC Central Committee) said: In his report, Premier Zhao reiterated that two steps must be taken in achieving the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, a strategic objective set by the 12th Party Congress. This is extremely important. To raise economic results is a prerequisite for fulfilling the tasks set forth in the report. If economic results could not be raised, we would be unable to lay a solid foundation in the first decade. In that case, the vigorous development of the economy in the next decade could not be ensured. Economic results involve many factors; they involve not only operation, management and the quantity and quality of products but also planning, investment in capital construction, the balance of production and demand and so forth.

NPC Deputy Xie Huaide (secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee) said: The relations among the cadres, scientists, technicians and workers must be properly handled. Any "leftist" views on the question of intellectuals must be corrected, and it is essential to attach importance to knowledge and to bring intellectuals' role into full play. At the same time, it is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and workers. Only when cadres, scientists, technicians and workers are united as one can things be done well.

NPC Deputy Xu Yongji (a senior engineer) said: In dealing with the construction of key projects, Premier Zhao stressed the importance of preparatory work. This is absolutely necessary. From my experience in participating in designing two projects, the Beijing Library and the Pingshuo Coal Mine in Shanxi, I feel that since preparatory work for those two projects was not well done the concerned state departments could not decide on many questions within the time limit set in the plans. As a result, the designing units did not have ample time to do careful designing. This could not but affect design quality, and this merits attention.

In dealing with agricultural problems, NPC deputies Wang Baojing (deputy secretary of the Xianyang Prefectural Party Committee), Mou Guanggou (secretary of the Ankang County Party Committee) and Shi Kexun (director of the Guangming Commune Scientific Research Station in Huxian County) said: The problem now is that the ideological and managerial level of basic-level cadres and their knack of leadership are far from meeting the needs in the current situation. Some people are even unwilling to be cadres. It is therefore very important and urgent to raise basic-level cadres' cultural and managerial level.

Eliminating Leftist Ideas Urged

OW171410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0924 GMT 14 Jun 83

[By XINHUA correspondent Liu Qingping]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--At group discussions of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, deputies from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, with a sense of responsibility as masters of the state, have earnestly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and other reports submitted to the congress. They warmly praised the achievements scored in the past five years, and presented suggestions and proposals for accomplishing the major tasks in the next five years.

Deputies Mo Naiqun, chairman of the regional chapter of the China Democratic League, and Zhang Guoying, vice chairman of the regional chapter of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said: In his report, Premier Zhao has realistically summed up the achievements, experiences and lessons gained in the past five years and put forward effective measures for accomplishing the major tasks in the next five years. The past five years have been the best years since the founding of new China. Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has set forth the correct line, principles and policies; checked "leftist" influences; and solved a large number of problems in a practical manner. Only thus can we have today's excellent economic situation and a political situation of stability and unity. This fully shows that the line of the party's 3d Plenary Session is correct and that the CPC Central Committee is farsighted. We have much confidence in the future of the motherland, they stressed.

Deputy Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, said: To eliminate "leftist" ideas is a prerequisite for economic prosperity. Since the founding of new China, Guangxi has been more seriously affected by "leftist" ideological influences. In almost every political movement, "leftist" ideas have sapped the vitality of the cadres and masses and hindered economic development. The damage done by "leftist" ideas in the region is particularly serious. Without exception, Guangxi, like other areas of the nation, was also seriously affected by the "leftist" ideological influences during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." Paying no attention to such influences, we have tended to think that Guangxi is taking a correct line. Consequently, Guangxi has not seriously implemented the guidelines of the party's third plenary session and has shifted the focus of work to economic construction without earnestly setting things right and promptly settling issues left over by the "Cultural Revolution." Without the political basis of stability and unity and without a correct guiding ideology and principles, the cadres and masses do not feel at ease and contented and therefore, the economy cannot be developed properly. In the past few years, grain production in the region has increased, but production of other farm products has dropped and prices have risen. The masses are particularly dissatisfied with the fact that pork now must be imported from

other provinces. However, we have not paid attention to these problems because we are accustomed to reporting only the good news and not the bad. Such are the results of influences from "leftist" ideas. Henceforth, we must make more efforts in setting things right, properly settling issues left over by the "Cultural Revolution" and seriously eliminating and correcting "leftist" mistakes. Guangxi is full of hope, they stressed.

Discussion of Army Building

OW171426 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In discussing the government work report, the PLA deputies attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC talked freely about the new achievements in national defense and army building. They were determined to raise the degree of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the army so as to protect the motherland's independence and security, and safeguard the efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the nation to carry out modernization work.

In discussing the future tasks of army building, Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, said: We should resolutely carry out Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on running the army like a big school; organize the vast number of cadres and fighters to study military science, politics, culture, scientific knowledge and professional skills, and extensively unfold activities to train people for both military and local construction, so as to make our army a great wall of steel guarding our socialist motherland and a major force in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of general staff said: Based on our army's practical situation and possible development in the near future, we should study the solution to the problems of military operation under the conditions of modern war, raise the military's capability to respond rapidly to emergencies to fight composite and electronic warfare, to safeguard rear service and to survive and adapt to adverse conditions.

After he had talked about the achievements gained in science, technology and industry for national defense by conscientiously implementing the policy of reducing project scale, stressing key projects, closely attending to scientific research and speeding up renewing process, Zhang Zhenhuan, chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology under the commission in charge of science, technology and industry for national defense, said: In the next 5 years, we should continue to strengthen scientific research, organize well the technical research work on the solution of difficult technical problems and on technical-transformation work, produce more modern weapons for our army, speed up the process of modernizing our national defense, and successfully accomplish the tasks entrusted to us by the government work report.

Liang Tianhun combat hero from the outpost at the Fakashan Mountain on the China-Vietnam border, said: As national defense fighters on the frontline, we will safeguard our motherland's frontier well, so that our people do not have to worry.

Youth Role Stressed

OW200601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 19 Jun 83

[By reporters Xu Guangyao and Li Guangru]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Wang Zhaoguo, NPC deputy and first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said: We young people are determined to work hard to vigorously develop the motherland and want to be a shock brigade and new force in the march toward successful accomplishment of our objectives in the next 5 years.

In an interview with XINHUA reporters, Wang Zhaoguo said: The tasks for the next 5 years put forward in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of government are inspiring. We must quietly immerse ourselves in hard work to accomplish those tasks.

He said: Our motherland has a bright future. The young people shoulder heavy responsibilities. We should vigorously work at the various posts of socialist modernization just as we did in building the 156 projects in the early years of the PRC. We should vie with each other as shock workers in the new long march and make our youthfulness radiate in the effort to achieve the great cause of vigorously developing the motherland.

Wang Zhaoguo said: The CYL continues to urge its members and other youth to study diligently, work hard and create a new style.

He said: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao emphasized the need to attach importance to knowledge and intellectuals. The four modernizations must be accomplished by persons who know science and technology. Therefore, our primary task as CYL members is to study in order to meet the needs of socialist modernization. CYL organizations at all levels should work in close coordination with trade unions and other departments and adopt measures to create conditions for youth to study and to encourage them to become qualified personnel through self-education. We should encourage youth to study more and study better.

He said: In undertaking the tasks of the next 5 years, we youth should work to make first-rate achievements at our workposts. We should promote reforms, launch a socialist emulation drive in a comprehensive way and extensively unfold a campaign to encourage small inventions, small reforms, small skills and small suggestions. We should learn from Zhang Haidi's remark that the meaning of life lies not in taking, but in giving. We should advocate the spirit of "even a person of low position dares not to forget his concern for the country" and be masters of the motherland's socialist cause.

Wang Zhaoguo said: We young people should guard against the corrosive influence of capitalist thinking and should be vanguards in raising the standards of social conduct.

He urged CYL organizations at all levels to truly serve as "the home of youth," organize more activities that are beneficial to the young people's physical and mental health, and resolutely resist moral pollution which causes harmful social effects. He hoped that literary and art workers produce more intellectual products of superior quality for youth, encourage young people to aim high and initiate new habits and customs.

He emphasized: Good youth should keep all parts of the country in their minds. We should not only vigorously develop Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. We should also vigorously develop Xinjiang, Xizang and Gansu and encourage college graduates to work at the grassroots level and in the frontier regions.

He said that our workposts are where the motherland needs us most.

Wang Zhaoguo said: Among the deputies to the Sixth NPC, there are an unprecedentedly large number of middle-aged and young persons. This shows the ardent expectations placed on the young generation by the party and the state. It also shows that our cause is thriving and that we have no lack of successors. Our young generation has the determination and the confidence to serve as a good shock force and to heroically struggle for the development of the motherland.

Minorities in Border Areas

OW200421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--At group discussions the deputies of more than 50 minority nationalities to the Sixth NPC happily and freely talked about the excellent situation in the increasingly prosperous border regions inhabited by minority nationalities. The deputies said: The conscientious efforts to implement the party's policy toward nationalities and further consolidate and promote unity and cooperation among nationalities are a basic guarantee for the prosperity of the border regions inhabited by minority nationalities.

Further Consolidate the Excellent Unity Among Nationalities

In their speeches the deputies of various nationalities noted the rapid developments in the border regions inhabited by minority nationalities since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee thanks to the implementation of the party's policy toward nationalities and the growing unity among nationalities.

Ismail Amat, Uygur deputy from Xinjiang, said: In the past 2 years we have conscientiously implemented the central authorities' instructions on the work in Xinjiang and put the party's policy toward nationalities into practice. As a result, refreshing situation prevails in the region and the people of all nationalities trust, study from, help and understand one another, enjoy ease of mind and display tremendous enthusiasm for the construction and

defense of the motherland's frontier. In the past 5 years the total industrial and agricultural output value increased at an annual average rate of 9.6 percent. Considerable progress has been made in Xinjiang's economic construction in the past 2 years, the average annual growth rate being 10.92 percent.

Batubagen and Zhan-bu-la-zha-bu, Monggol deputies from Nei Monggol, said: The historical experience of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region in the past 30 years and more shows that the Han people and other minority nationalities are inseparable from one another. While striving to achieve the four modernizations, we should further promote a new socialist relationship among nationalities characterized by equality, unity, mutual assistance and friendship among nationalities. We should persist in doing so to the finish. In the four modernizations drive, the state has helped develop economy and culture in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Nei Monggol annually receives more than 1 billion yuan in financial subsidies. This shows the concern of the party and the state for the minority nationalities.

Hei Boli, Hui deputy from Ningxia, said: The close unity between the Hui and Han people is the basic guarantee for the success of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in all fields of work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's policy toward nationalities and religion has been implemented more thoroughly to the warm welcome of the people. This has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities for building socialism.

Speed up the Economic and Cultural Development in Areas Inhabited by Minority Nationalities

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Tibetan deputy from Xizang, said: Since the Fifth NPC a good political and economic situation has prevailed in China. Tremendous changes have also taken place in Xizang. Numerous facts testify to the correctness of and the popular support for the principles and policies formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the central authorities' instructions concerning the work in Xizang. In the next 5 years Xizang will be faced with arduous tasks. We must keep up our efforts and contribute more to the prosperity of Xizang. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme put forward three suggestions for the construction of Xizang.

Wei Chunshu, Zhuang deputy from Guangxi, suggested that the state adopt special measures to speed up economic and cultural development in economically underdeveloped areas, especially in the border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities. He said: We plan to create an agency in the autonomous regional planning commission to specifically study the construction of mountainous areas where minority nationalities live in concentration.

NPC, CPPCC Sessions

HK170928 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Push Forward Various Undertakings Centering on Economic Construction--Greeting the Opening of the First Sessions of the Sixth NPC and Sixth CPPCC"]

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth NPC will open in Beijing today. The First Session of the Sixth CPPCC also opened 2 days ago. These two first sessions, which are the first meetings held after the new constitution was adopted and which are held in accordance with the stipulations of the new constitution on strengthening the work of the NPC and the CPPCC, are extremely important. They are of great significance in China's new historical period, and will exert a profound and lasting influence on the Chinese revolution and construction. We warmly hail the opening of the two meetings and wholeheartedly wish them success.

The NPC session will listen to a government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang and elect leaders of various government departments. The CPPCC session will also elect new leading members. All CPPCC members will attend the NPC session as nonvoting delegates to discuss state affairs with the NPC delegates. Both sessions are aimed at mobilizing the people of the whole country for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way, working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, pushing forward various undertakings centering on economic construction, fulfilling the tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, and creating a new situation in socialist construction.

In a socialist country, the people are masters of their own houses. The people's democratic rights must be guaranteed by law. The enforcement of the new constitution is a fundamental guarantee for the people in fully exercising their democratic rights. The people's congress system is a fundamental political system in our country which ensures that the people are masters of their own houses. The CPPCC is also an important form to develop socialist democracy in our country's political life. The people exercise their rights and administer state affairs through the people's congress. During the 5 years from the First Session of the Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC to the First Sessions of the Sixth NPC and Sixth CPPCC, the Standing Committee of the Fifth NPC successfully carried out a series of important tasks, such as bringing order out of chaos, running the country well, and vitalizing the economy. It fulfilled various tasks entrusted to it by the people of the whole country, especially the tasks of revising the constitution and drawing up the "constitution of the PRC" which was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. It enacted and promulgated more than 10 laws and decrees including the "Criminal Law" and the "Law of Criminal Procedure." As a result of the formulation of the constitution and of various laws and decrees, China's laws and legal system have become more perfect, and a situation in which "there are laws to abide by and transgressors of laws cannot escape from being punished" has initially

been created to satisfy the people's long held desires. The Fifth CPPCC has also made important contributions. It has assisted the party and the government in bringing order out of chaos, in implementing various policies, in consultative work and in passing on knowledge, in pushing forward various undertakings, and in the sacred cause of promoting the reunification of the motherland.

The last 5 years, which saw a historical turn in our country, were of great significance in Chinese history. During these years, we created a political situation of stability and unity and strengthened the socialist legal system and socialist democracy. Despite the existence of certain factors of instability in our social life, the situation of stability and unity has nevertheless appeared. This trend can never be reversed. China will surely be run well and be stable for a long time to come. In our national economy, the longstanding problem of disproportion has been solved, and our economy has been advancing on the road of steady development. We have obtained initial results in the reform of our economic system. In agricultural production, we have extricated ourselves from a predicament of long-term hesitation and have achieved an overall and rapid development. The development of the consumer goods industry has been quickened. A gratifying scene of prosperity, which has rarely appeared since the founding of the PRC, can be seen everywhere in both urban and rural markets. The people's living standard has been notably improved. At present, the world economy is depressed, but China's national economy continues to grow. This fully shows that the socialist system is incomparably superior to other systems, and that the open-door policy of our country is entirely correct.

Along with the continuous and steady growth of our national economy, education, science, and cultural undertakings in our country have been developed. The longstanding phenomenon of despising knowledge and intellectuals has been corrected, and the social status of intellectuals has been raised. Their role has been brought into fuller play, and their working and living conditions have been gradually improved. In the reform of the party and government leadership system and organizations, a large number of intellectuals have been promoted to the leading posts at various levels. In this NPC session, intellectuals constitute a greater part of the delegates. Personnel in various specific fields make up 41.5 percent of the total number of delegates. The party, state, and people have entrusted the intellectuals with heavy tasks and have placed great hopes in them.

The 12th CPC National Congress put forward the general task for the new historical period, the strategic economic target for this century, and the two-step strategic plan. The coming 5 years will be an important period during which foundations should be laid for the future. We must continue to do a good job in readjusting the national economy and quicken the pace of our reform. We must firmly grasp the key projects and technological transformations and ensure the steady growth of our economy. The key to vitalizing the economy is to attach unprecedented importance to the cultural construction which takes the development of education and science as the

main task. The broad masses of intellectuals must work hard to make contributions to the exploitation of intellectual resources, the development of science and technology, and the raising of economic returns. Social science workers, in particular, must study the new problems in our real life and must insist on educating the people in communist ideology. In the sphere of literature and art, efforts should be made to prevent cultural products from becoming commodities. The trend of bourgeois liberalization must continue to be criticized. All patriotic writers must be conscious of their responsibilities toward the people and must never take socialist literature and art as a means to seek personal fame and gain. Instead, they must continue to follow the orientation of serving the people and serving socialism. All intellectuals must unite with workers and peasants and work steadfastly for the realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for social development and for the development of the national economy. They must march forward dauntlessly. This is the concrete action with which we hail the opening of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC.

Current Situation Discussed

OW190529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0901 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--(Exclusive for XIZANG RIBAO)--Deputies Yin Fatang and Duojie Caidan to the First Session of the Sixth NPC said at panel discussion meeting that the situation in Xizang today has caught up with or surpassed the best situation in the past and that this fully shows the absolute correctness of the party Central Committee's important instructions regarding our work in Xizang.

Deputy Yin Fatang said: Today, the situation throughout the country is very good. This achievement has been possible thanks to 1) the party Central Committee's correct principles and policies, 2) the situation of stability and unity, and 3) the mutual help and support of the people of all nationalities of all fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Particularly in Xizang, everywhere we can notice the support given to us by all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. We keenly feel the warmth of the big family of our motherland.

At present, Xizang's contribution to the state is small. However, we are promoting our economy in order not to hinder the whole country's development and to lessen the state's burden. This in itself is a contribution and, therefore, quite important.

Deputy Duojie Caidan said: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and particularly after implementation--since 1980--of the party Central Committee's important instructions on our work in Xizang, Xizang has undergone profound and monumental changes. They are chiefly:

1. Ideologically, we have earnestly eliminated the "left" influence and broken the shatters of the "two whatevers," thereby enabling us to follow a correct ideological line and create a new situation in all fields of work according to the Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts;

2. Politically, we have boldly reexamined and corrected a large number of cases of injustice and objectively solved problems left from the past. This has aroused the enthusiasm of all circles and brought about a new situation wherein everybody is striving to become rich and living a happy life;

3. We have implemented the policy of autonomy for nationality regions. The cadre corps, with Tibetan cadres as the mainstay, has been basically formed. Today, Tibetan cadres account for over 60 percent of the total number of cadres in Xizang. This has made it possible for people of minority nationalities in Xizang to exercise and enjoy autonomy rights in all fields;

4. Our national economy has been recovering and developing through readjustment. It has been revitalized. People's living standards have markedly improved. The average annual per-capita income for peasants and herdsmen has increased from 120 yuan in 1979 to 220 yuan in 1982.

5. We have extensively launched the movement of "two loves, three have and four stresses" and made quite some progress in promoting spiritual civilization; and

6. Education has been improved and developed in Xizang through readjustment. In recent years, approximately 60 percent of school applicants of Tibetan and other nationalities have been admitted after passing examinations.

Duojie Caidan said: The goal of "moderate change" for which people of all nationalities in Xizang have been striving for 3 years has been basically fulfilled. The masses generally opine that the situation in Xizang today has caught up with and surpassed the best situation in the past.

CSO: 4005/928

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LINEAL DESCENDENT ANALYZES CONFUCIUS' ROLE

OW212111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)—Confucius should be appraised from a historical, materialist and dialectical point of view, said Kong Lingpeng, 76th generation lineal descendant of Confucius, in an interview with foreign reporters here today.

A professor of the Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade, Kong Lingpeng held that Confucius' historical place as an educator, thinker and philosopher more than 2,500 years ago should be properly analysed.

On the other hand, he said, the historical limitations of Confucianism should be properly analysed.

Kong Lingpeng said that some of the teachings of Confucius about education and ideology are still correct, such as "it is good to review what one has learned," "to teach according to the students' aptitude" and "to appoint people on the merit of their integrity and ability."

Some other Confucian teachings bear the imprint of the social conditions of his time, but can be interpreted in new ways, Kong Lingpeng said.

For example, he continued, "loyalty" may be understood to mean loyalty to the motherland, the people and one's duty, and "piety" may mean respect for parents and for the old in general.

64-year-old Kong Lingpeng was a graduate of Yenching University before the People's Republic was founded.

He said he has seven brothers and sisters. Five of them are also on the mainland and teaching in colleges or other schools.

There are now several dozen lineal descendants of Confucius, in the world, he said. Most of them are on the mainland, some are in Taiwan or the United States.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEWS, NOVELS DRAW RADIO AUDIENCE IN BEIJING

OW141239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--News and novels attract the biggest radio audiences in the Chinese capital, according to a sample survey published in the Beijing journalists magazine.

The survey found that 65.4 percent of local residents tune in to the news each day, and 45.2 percent to broadcasts of novels. It also showed that the biggest proportion of news listeners is concentrated in the urban areas, while novels gain in popularity in the suburbs.

The survey attributed this to scheduling--the half-hour news programs are broadcast at 6:30 and 7:00 in the morning, when most rural workers are already in the fields. The novels are read at noon, when the peasants are dining at home.

The sample polled 2,423 people from all walks of life. 56.7 percent of the respondents were male and 43.3 percent female, all above the age of 13.

The audience for news and novel programs was evenly divided between men and women, but interests differed sharply elsewhere. 25.1 percent of the men said they listened to sports news, against only 7.4 percent of the women.

The survey found that Beijing residents between the ages of 26 and 35 were interested in a broad range of programs including arts, literature and foreign-language lectures. Older members of the audience tended to prefer broadcasts of news, music and traditional dramas.

Advertisements drew the lowest rating from all listeners, regardless of sex, age or profession.

The magazine suggested that Beijing residents should be asked to select novels for broadcast. Priority should be given to the listeners' choices, in view of the novels' popularity, it said.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NGAPOI ON PROMOTING NATIONALITIES WORK

OW171412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINHUA)—China has drawn up a law of national regional autonomy (draft) and is now soliciting opinions about it from the 109 autonomous units throughout the country. It will be submitted to the second session of the sixth National People's Congress next year for examination and approval.

This was stated by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, the newly elected chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, in an interview with XINHUA.

Ngapoi is also chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the fifth NPC Standing Committee.

He expressed full agreement to Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report which pointed out that the unity of the country and the people of all nationalities is a fundamental guarantee for the prosperity of the motherland.

Ngapoi said that the main task of nationalities work at present is to formulate the law of national regional autonomy and help the national autonomous areas work out their own regulations and decrees on autonomy.

At the same time, he added, it is imperative to strengthen the cooperation among various nationalities and ensure their common development and prosperity.

Ngapoi said China is a multinational state. The 55 minority nationalities account for six percent of the country's total population and spread over nearly 60 percent of its area. Administratively, China has five national autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 74 autonomous counties (banners).

A fundamental task in nationalities work, he said, is to handle national questions correctly according to the Constitution and in a realistic spirit, strengthen and develop the relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among the various nationalities and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the minorities.

Efforts should be made to help minority nationalities carry out social reforms, develop their economy, culture and education, and implement the policy on religion, Ngapoi said.

He said the party and government have done a lot of work for the minority nationalities in the past three decades and more, and great changes have taken place in the minority areas. However, generally speaking, these areas are still lagging behind in their economic and cultural development.

Ngapoi said cadres doing nationalities work must go among minority people to seek their opinions, know their situation well and help them find out and solve their problems in keeping with the social development and the modernization program of the country.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC DEVELOPS HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG WORKERS

OW151137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—Workers' colleges and workers' sparetime colleges have developed rapidly in China in recent years to provide the country's modernization program with a highly qualified workforce, according to statistics of the Ministry of Education.

There are now 820 such colleges nationwide with 140,000 students and a full-time faculty of 22,500 the ministry said.

Last year, 28,100 students graduated from workers' colleges and sparetime colleges in China.

With the approval of the State Council, the ministry recently decided that qualified graduates from workers' colleges and sparetime colleges should be given diplomas and payment equivalent to those of regular university graduates.

The workers' colleges are usually run by industrial companies and enterprises. The students come from factories and mines and return upon graduation.

For example, the head of the technology department of the "Number 1 Motor Vehicle Plant" based in Changchun, northeast China, praised the students of the plant-run college for combining classroom studies with practical work. They are popular for being skillful and knowledgeable following a short period to adjust to work after graduation, he added.

Thirty graduates from the college were assigned to work in the technology department early this year, in order to help the retooling of trucks turned out by the plant.

"We want more such students if possible," the department head said.

In its 22-year history the plant's college has graduated nearly 1,000 students, who now account for a fourth of the college graduates in the plant.

China's industrial workers have grown rapidly in number in the past 10 years and more. The workers' colleges and workers' sparetime colleges are satisfying the rising enthusiasm of the workers for studies, the ministry said.

In Shanghai, China's leading industrial city, 105,000 people are studying at workers' colleges, outnumbering the students at regular institutions of higher learning.

Around eight and nine o'clock most evenings, the city's buses and trolley-buses are jammed with young workers returning home from sparetime studies, almost creating a new rush hour.

In the past, many young workers used to kill time by strolling around the streets, playing cards or chatting.

In addition to workers' colleges, the workers can also receive higher education through correspondence or night colleges.

According to statistics of the Education Ministry, 301 regular universities and colleges are now offering correspondence or night courses to a total of 200,000 people.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY ADMISSION REGULATIONS ISSUED

OW141126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Preference will be given to young model workers in college and university admission under regulations issued yesterday.

The regulations, meant to train an educated workforce, came jointly from eight government departments and mass organizations, including the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

Model workers of national and provincial levels will be given special consideration such as stretching the admission age from 25 to 28, relaxing the requirement that college students must be single and organizing preparatory classes for those whose marks are slightly below standard.

The regulations also say that the model workers must have at least three years of working experience behind them.

Both the "Workers Daily" and the "China Youth News" today hail this decision as an expression of the government's solicitude for young workers and believe that it would serve as a great impetus to them.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS, 'THREE-IN-ONE' COMBINATION

HK141214 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 22, 30 May 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" column by political editor An Zhiguo: "Intellectuals and 'Three-in-one' Combination"]

[Text] Over the last few years, China has emphasized respecting and trusting intellectuals. Recently, it also has stressed that intellectuals should integrate themselves with workers and leading cadres in what is called the "three-in-one" combination. Some readers are perplexed. A few have even asked whether the intellectuals are once again being treated with disrespect.

In fact, the two formulations do not contradict each other. While the former addresses the problem of how to treat intellectuals correctly, the latter suggests how intellectuals themselves can play a better role.

The lives of intellectuals have changed radically since the momentous third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee at the end of 1978. Complying with its decisions, the country has corrected the erroneous practice of discriminating against and attacking intellectuals which was in vogue during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76).

As intellectuals are recognized as part of the working class, they are being trusted politically and relied upon in work. Although problems remain, generally speaking, unfair treatment of intellectuals has been basically eliminated. Their political status has been raised and their working and living conditions have been improved. In short, the conditions have become more favourable for them to give play to their intelligence and wisdom.

In the past, many intellectuals contributed to China's revolution and construction. In the new period of China's socialist modernization drive, intellectuals are extremely important.

Of course, emphasis on the importance of intellectuals does not mean disparaging physical labour. The necessary division of labour in society apportions some of the working class into administrative positions, some into manual worker jobs and a third part into jobs for engineer, technician, specialist or professor. The principal difference between the three groups is the labour they perform. None of the groups is superior to the other two.

The masses are the makers of history. If intellectuals want to accomplish something, they cannot divorce themselves from the masses or get away from necessary leadership. They can make great progress in their individual labour and research only by integrating themselves with the masses.

The "three-in-one" combination was summed up as successful after it was practised by China's industrial enterprises in the 1950's. Leading cadres, workers and technical personnel are the three forces in the industrial enterprises.

The technical personnel know more about theoretical and technical knowledge; the leading cadres have a better understanding of the policies and the overall situation; and the workers, working in the forefront of production, have more practical experience. The momentum for technical renovation can only be achieved by combining the three forces.

The "three-in-one" combination is a vital expression of practical needs. For instance, the Shanghai No. 2 Iron and Steel Plant, by relying on co-operation between the leading cadres, technical personnel and workers, has carried out a series of technical innovations that have rapidly increased its production. From 1978 to 1982, the plant handed the state 660 million yuan in profits, enough to build 10 iron and steel plants of the same size.

The "three-in-one" combination is a vehicle for maximizing the talents and capabilities of its component parts. In the last few years, the intellectuals, released from the shackles of past "left" mistakes, have enhanced their enthusiasm for life and work. Their greatest contributions are sure to come.

CSO: 4000/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA INTRODUCES NEW VICE PREMIER LI PENG

OW211413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)--China's newly appointed vice-premier Li Peng is described by his colleagues as a specialist who has made important contributions to the country's power industry and a leader with outstanding organizing skills.

Li Peng, 55, was minister of power industry in 1981 and became first vice-minister of water resources and electric power in 1982 when his ministry merged with the Ministry of Water Resources. He was elected member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the 12th Party Congress last year.

Back in the 50's, Li did a very good job of running the Fengman hydro-electric power plant in northeast China's Jilin Province and then, in the 60's, again distinguished himself as director of the Fuxin power plant in Liaoning Province. Both plants were China's largest at the time.

With the support of the late premier Zhou Enlai, he helped ensure regular power supply for the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area during the chaotic "cultural revolution."

Under Li Peng's guidance, four big power grids were built in north, northwest, southwest and central China to bring the number of China's large zonal power grids to six. He is now in charge of the construction of large nuclear power plants.

"The 1981 anti-flood struggle at the Longyang gorge bore out Li Peng's courage, resolve and organizing skills," said Wang Lin, deputy to the current National People's Congress and adviser to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, in an interview with XINHUA.

In September of 1981, heavy rains swelled the upper reaches of the Yellow River, China's second largest, and the flow increased to more than 5,500 cubic meters per second, posing a serious threat to the cofferdam of the Longyang gorge hydro-electric power station under construction. If the cofferdam was destroyed, the 1.35 billion cubic meters of water behind it would break loose and rush down at a rate of 38,700 cubic meters per second

and this would jeopardize the Liujia gorge hydro-electric power station downstream and millions of people in Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia and a major railway line between north and northwest China.

Li Peng rushed to Longyang gorge at the head of a group of ten specialists. Upon their arrival there, he heard briefings on weather, flood situation and other conditions and immediately decided to take emergency measures to raise the cofferdam by four meters. As soon as the decision was approved by the State Council, the builders threw themselves into the fight under Li Peng's leadership and, working round the clock, completed the work in a week. The cofferdam remained intact.

Li Peng attaches great importance to the construction of small hydro-electric power stations in rural China. He made field investigations in several provinces and, on this basis, worked out a plan which is designed as the first step to bring about electrification of 100 counties in five years.

As the official in charge of the development of large nuclear power stations, he went abroad to study nuclear establishments and held negotiations with foreign companies as head of several delegations. He is now overseeing the preparatory work for a nuclear power plant in Guangdong Province and another in east China.

Li Peng hails from Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. When he was three years old, his father Lu Shuoxun was killed by the Kuomintang. In 1939, when Li Peng was eleven, Zhou Enlai brought him to Chongqing and later to Yanan, then the headquarters of the CPC Central Committee. Li Peng joined the party when he was 17 years old.

Later he studied at an institute of natural science, the first of its kind started by the Communist Party to train technical personnel. Following victory in the war against Japanese aggression, he was assigned to northeast China to engage in economic construction.

Li Peng studied hydropower engineering in the Soviet Union from 1948 to 1954 and became an engineer upon his return to China.

His wife and three children (two sons and one daughter) also work in the power industry and people say theirs is a "family of power specialists." His daughter told the reporter that her father is a good chef of the hot Sichuan food, a famous cuisine in China, though he left the province when he was very young.

Regarding his new appointment, Wang Lin said, "Our modernization program needs people like Li Peng, a capable leader and organizer in the prime of his life, who knows his job and is loyal to the cause of the party and the people."

CSO: 4000/167

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

POLICIES SET TOWARD RETURNING INTELLECTUALS

HK150938 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0913 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 14 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently decided that, henceforth, preferential treatment will be given to senior and middle-level intellectuals returning from other countries and from Hong Kong and Macao to participate in the four modernizations construction.

The decision says: Scientists and technologists among Overseas Chinese and foreign citizens of Chinese origin, especially those mastering new branches of science and technology, who return to participate in the construction of the four modernizations in Guangdong, are allowed to settle down permanently or to live and work for a certain period (including giving lectures and providing technical consultancy services). For those who decide to settle down permanently, their salaries, welfare treatment and living allowances, as well as the preferential treatment of customs duties on the articles they carry into China, should be given according to the relevant regulations laid down by the State Council, and they can enjoy the same political treatment as other scientific and technological personnel of the same level. Preferential treatment as other scientific and technological personnel of the same level. Preferential treatment should also be given to them in respect to their relatives and children's employment and schooling, and their access to medical services and supply of daily necessities, according to the relevant regulations for returned experts. These regulations can also be taken as a reference for setting standards of the treatment enjoyed by those returning and working on a periodic basis. Contracts including terms concerning working and living treatment and pay should be concluded with them according to actual conditions. First of all, housing should be properly arranged for them.

The decision also says: Scientists and technologists who originally worked in China and now want to return home from abroad are also welcome. If they are willing to return to the units in which they had worked, they will be accepted and they can receive the same salaries as they did before leaving China.

The decision stipulates: all senior and middle-level scientists and technologists who returned after the founding of the PRC and who will return in the future from abroad and from Hong Kong and Macao can enjoy the freedom of returning to and leaving China. Their personal and travel papers (including identity cards, reentry permits to Hong Kong and permits of returning homes in China to Hong Kong and Macao residents) and passports and visas for them to leave China should all remain in their own custody so that they can have the convenience to leave and reenter China freely. But their departure should first be approved by the departments concerned above county level and they should go through exist formalities in public security and foreign affairs departments.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

HK140428 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and people's government recently instructed CPC committees and people's governments at various levels to energetically exchange people of talents and give full play to the role of scientific and technical personnel in the four modernizations.

The instruction said: We must know better the important role of scientific and technological progress and of qualified scientists and technicians in socialist modernization. We must deal with this issue with a strategic point of view and in a sense of sober-mindedness and urgency. We must continue to wipe out the "leftist" influence of despising talented people and scientific and technological progress. We must unfailingly depend on and make proper use of scientific and technical personnel in practical work and give full play to their initiative. Leaders at various levels must adopt an overall point of view and vigorously support the proper moving of scientific and technical personnel so that they will be able to display their abilities as much as possible. Leading groups at city, prefectural, and county levels and leaders of all departments directly under the province must center serious discussions upon and conduct investigation and study of the problem concerning people of talents. Through investigation and study, they must know well how to use and control the scientific and technical personnel in their districts or departments, work out plans for transferring in or out people of talents in the near future, and take effective measures to crystallize the plans.

The provincial CPC committee and people's government also called on local authorities to take action immediately to push forward the exchange of scientific and technical personnel in a proper way within the limits of the province. To meet the needs of the readjustment and development of the national economy, scientific and technical personnel who are held up in the work or are not properly used in some units must be rearranged in a planned way, and the right persons must be placed in the right jobs. Only by so doing will it be possible for scientific and technical personnel to give full play to their abilities and role. In addition to the transfer by organizations, scientific and technical personnel are permitted to move from one place to another under guidance and in an organized way. The principle of such movement must be: Scientific and technical personnel

whose present jobs are not in line with what they were educated and what they are good at, and who are held up in the work in the units they are working may move to the units where their abilities can be fully displayed; they may move from where there are more hands than are needed to where they are urgently needed, and they may move from large cities to medium-sized and small cities as well as border areas. Meanwhile, the movement of scientific and technical personnel might be carried out through public recruitment or personal application. Enterprises, institutions, and organs are permitted to advertise for the people of talent they require in the city where these people are located. Counties and towns are permitted to give public notice of vacancies to be filled in large and medium-sized cities. And scientific and technical personnel themselves are permitted to apply where they are needed. However, in any case, in the moving or transfer of scientific and technical personnel, consent must be given as a result of discussions by the scientific and technical personnel themselves, the units in which they are working, and the units in which they are going to work. Preferential treatment must be offered to the scientific and technical personnel who are going to be transferred to where they are urgently needed. For instance, those who are transferred to the forefront of agricultural production must be promoted with one grade of floating wages and be given other favorable considerations in accordance with the relevant document of the State Council and the provincial government. This document also includes some concrete measures concerning the employment of the scientific and technical personnel who now have no definitive jobs in society, the scientific and technical personnel who resigned their posts to go abroad or to Hong Kong and Macao, but who now intend to return to work, and the scientific and technical personnel who are recruited from other provinces.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STRENGTHENING EDUCATION IN LEGAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

HK150211 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Jun 83

["Excerpts" from 14 June GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Strengthen Propaganda and Education in Legal System"]

[Excerpts] The regional CPC committee, people's congress Standing Committee and people's government recently made special arrangements for stepping up propaganda and education in the legal system. They decided to carry out extensive education in the legal system throughout the region's towns and villages. In order to concentrate forces and improve the results of propaganda and education, they also decided to launch a legal system propaganda week at the end of June and the beginning of July. This is extremely essential and timely. In particular, stepping up propaganda and education in the legal system is all the more urgent and important now, when the region is dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, China has acted to strengthen socialist democracy and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis by drawing up the new constitution and a whole series of important laws.

Why is it necessary to step up propaganda and education in the legal system, strengthen people's concept of the legal system and strictly act according to law while handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution? The commentator's article says: First, it is because the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution were produced under peculiar historical conditions, and the situation is rather complicated. During the Cultural Revolution, the great majority of party members, cadres and masses were victims. However, there were also some people who made mistakes, including serious ones. There were also some who violated law and discipline to a serious degree. We must deal with different people who made different kinds of mistakes and are involved in different problems according to party policy and state law. To do a good job in this work, we must on the one hand carry out ideological and political education for the cadres and masses, and on the other conduct such education for the people being dealt with. And propaganda and education in the legal system is an important content of ideological and political education.

As everyone knows, out of their requirements in usurping party and state power, during the Cultural Revolution the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques stirred up anarchism and struggle by force, trampled on the people's democracy, sabotaged the socialist legal system and perpetrated a large number of miscarriages of justice. All this brought serious calamity on the party, the state and the people. Hence, when handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, we must always remember the serious lessons of the Cultural Revolution and unswervingly implement the party's policies and principles and the state laws and decrees. Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, we must carry out the work within the framework of the constitution and the law in a planned and measured way. We must certainly not repeat the Cultural Revolution error of indiscriminately dragging people out and struggling against them.

Some cadres and masses, or their relatives, were persecuted during the Cultural Revolution and suffered injustice. They feel angry and resentful because these problems have not been fairly solved over so long a period. This is understandable. We must sympathize with their fate and support their reasonable demands. However, we should conduct study, propaganda and education to enable these comrades to enhance understanding, trust the party and the masses, trust the power of the policies and the law, and actively expose bad people and deeds. They should believe that the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution will eventually be solved in a correct and proper way. We must certainly not be swayed by emotion and handle the problems in an arbitrary way. To do so would not only violate party discipline and state law but would also be taken advantage of by bad people. It would not benefit social stability and unity, nor would it help solve the problems. It would harm the party, the state and oneself.

The correct way should be to enhance understanding, bear the overall situation in mind, look ahead, strengthen the concept of legal system, strictly act according to the law, and help the party and government departments to handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region.

Second, judging by the current actual situation in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, it is essential to strengthen propaganda and education in the legal system and do a lot of ideological and political work. Recently some of those people who seriously violated law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution, people of three categories, and people who were involved with them have kept silent during study and discussion, while others have tested the wind by spreading rumors and slanders and carried out secret contacts in the dark, in an attempt to put up stubborn resistance. Certain people who have been suspended or dismissed from duty for screening purposes have failed to make an honest breast of things. Others have tried to defend themselves by putting up the pretext that problems should be handled in a general way, not in great detail. They have tried to hide and get under false pretences.

In dealing with this, apart from maintaining vigilance, taking effective steps, and correctly applying the weapons of policy and law to struggle against them, we must also conduct propaganda and education in the legal system for them, and help them to change their standpoint and thinking, acknowledge their errors, and strive to gain lenient treatment.

When we say the problems should be handled in a general way, not in great details, we mean that people should not get entangled in certain minor details of the Cultural Revolution; we do not mean that major issues of right and wrong that should be clarified need not be; and still less that those people who seriously violated law and discipline and people of three categories need not make a clean breast of their problems.

The leniency we speak of is principled, its preconditions are making a clean breast of problems, acknowledging mistakes, and sincerely repenting. But we will deal severely, not leniently, with those people who conceal their mistakes or crimes and resist the party and people. We advise those extremists who committed crimes during the Cultural Revolution by savagely persecuting the cadres and masses: The party's policy has always been leniency for those who confess and severity for those who resist. The only way out for you is to honestly confess your problems, bow your heads and confess your crimes. If you stubbornly refuse to change but go on acting in a hostile manner to the people and carrying out sabotage activities, you will be severely punished.

In order to do a good job in propaganda and education in the legal system and correctly handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi, the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and organize the party members, cadres and masses to seriously study the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the series of important Central Committee instructions on handling well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi, the new constitution, the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, and other important laws. They should further enhance their understanding, strengthen their concept of the legal system, correctly carry out the policies and strictly act according to law.

Comrades who made serious mistakes must be punished by party and government discipline, or spared such discipline, according to the facts of their mistakes, their attitude in admitting their mistakes, and their expressions of repentance. The decisions should be reported to the upper-level party committees and responsible departments for approval, in accordance with the relevant regulations. As for those who committed crimes and should be dealt with according to law, the political and legal departments must punish them according to criminal procedure, and hand out heavy or light punishments as appropriate. Those who have taken a good attitude in admitting their mistakes and gained merits can have their punishment lightened or waived.

While handling the cases, the party committees and the case work personnel must uphold the principle of party spirit and be loyal to the law and the system, to the interests of the people, and to the truth.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN UNIVERSITY TO ENROLL STUDENTS IN AUTUMN

HK160845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 4

[Report: "Shenzhen University To Enroll Students in the Coming Fall"]

[Text] The newly established Shenzhen University will start to enroll students in the coming fall.

It is a new-type university suited to the needs of development of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. It comprises the departments of engineering, commerce, liberal arts, law and management. Its major task is to produce people with professional skills for the special economic zone. It will also enroll a percentage of young people from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas.

Shenzhen University will enroll 210 students for its 6 specialities this year, that is, 30 for the speciality of industrial economic management, 30 for the speciality of commercial economic management, 30 for the speciality of finance, 60 for the speciality of English language, 30 for the speciality of law, and 30 for the speciality of architecture. The length of the course for these specialities is 4 years. In the first year, the students of all specialities will study mainly English, while learning political theory, languages, and physical culture, so as to lay the foundation for the teaching and learning of various subjects in English during the rest of the course. Enrollment is oriented toward the prefectures, cities and counties in Guangdong. Local students are to be enrolled according to the 1983 regulations for the enrollment of students of full-time institutes of higher learning promulgated by the Ministry of Education, and to the relevant supplemental regulations laid down by the Guangdong provincial committee on student enrollment. Students from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas are to be enrolled according to the relevant regulations laid down by the Guangdong Provincial Office for Student Enrollment.

Shenzhen University will not give grant-in-aid. It will offer scholarships and practice the part-work and part-study system. Scholarships are offered to outstanding students who have developed morally, intellectually and physically. The university also organizes the students voluntarily to perform paid labor and to carry out study on a part-work and part-study basis,

so that the students may improve their well-being and receive training in labor. The board and lodging services for students are offered by society. Students residing in Shenzhen and those who can solve their board and lodging problems may enroll as day students. Other students may rent low-cost apartments from the Shenzhen City Housing Department.

Students who have completed their courses and passed their examinations are to be given graduation certificates. Upon graduation, most of the students will be assigned jobs in Shenzhen city and a few jobs in other places. The state will not guarantee jobs for the graduates. The employing units will select the graduates according to the university's recommendation, and wages will be fixed by the employing units according to the ability and political integrity of the graduates. Graduates who are from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas may return to their places of domicile if they wish. If they choose to stay in Shenzhen or other places in China, the employing units may give them jobs commensurate with their abilities and according to the university's recommendation.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN SPONSORS CADRE REFRESHER COURSES

HK140314 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "Removing One's 'Gauze Hat' and Leaving One's Post To Study Culture--Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Sponsors Cultural Refresher Course To Allow a Group of Leading Cadres at Provincial and Prefectural Levels To Spend a Few Years Making Up for the 'Intellectualization' They Missed"]

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has sponsored cultural refresher courses to allow a group of leading cadres at provincial and prefectural levels, whose cultural background is on the low side, and who are not too advanced in age, to spend a few years making up for the "intellectualization" they missed, with a view toward enabling them to play a greater role in their work in the future.

According to statistics, there are about 1,100 cadres at and above the levels of prefectures, regions, provincial departments, and bureaus in Hunan. Among them, 60 are under the age of 50, with an education below junior middle school. Most of these comrades have over 30 years of practical revolutionary experiences, good conditions in various aspects, and are hard working. However, their cultural level is low, and they lack necessary knowledge in science. Not long ago, the provincial CPC committee decided to allot some money, equipment and personnel, and entrust the responsibility to the Hunan normal school and the party school under the provincial CPC committee in running jointly refresher courses for leading cadres at provincial and prefectural levels. All of the comrades mentioned above who have the correct political line, are in good condition, and are to persist in normal studies have been withdrawn from their posts to take part in the course. There are over 50 students for this term.

The teaching of the refresher course will begin with the realities of these cadres; it will proceed in an orderly way step by step, in accordance with the aptitude of the students, and attention will be paid to result. The curriculum consists of two major parts: cultural courses and specialized political courses; there are 11 courses altogether. Cultural courses include mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and geography at the middle school level; and Chinese, Chinese and world history, and logic at the college level; and specialized political courses, including Marxist theory, administration, introduction to law, and knowledge of modern science. The whole course will take 2 1/2 years. When the students have completed the stipulated courses, those who have passed the examinations and checks will be given certificates of graduation, and corresponding academic qualifications will be granted.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGMING RIBAO SUPPORTS HUNAN REFRESHER COURSES

HK140334 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "This Policy Decision Is Fine"]

[Text] The policy decision made by the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee in cultivating leading cadres who have a cultural level on the low side, but are comparatively young, is a strategic decision of foresight, and is of universal significance. There are over 20 million cadres in our nation, and among them are several million people who are comparatively young, with a cultural background below junior middle school. Most of them are distributed in party and governmental organs and economic departments at various levels; quite a few of them have worked over 10 years, and even 20 or 30 years; they have accumulated a certain amount of practical experiences. They are in the best years of their lives and full of vigor, they work hard and are doing well in every aspect, and are most promising. Nevertheless, their cultural level is low, and they lack specialized knowledge. How to show these comrades genuine concern and care, and help them get rid of the condition of having a low cultural level and lacking specialized knowledge, has really become a vital problem for our party and state to pay close attention to and solve. What is the correct policy on solving this problem? It can only be to organize them to take part in normal and systematic cultivation and training in accordance with their work and professions. When their defects are mended, and they acquire the condition for playing a greater role in modernization construction, it will be a great advantage to basically improving the cultural and speciality structure of the contingent of cadres and leading bodies, to doing a better job in the future, and to promoting the development of the cause of modernization. This is an effective means for the exploitation of intelligence and for tapping a potential productive force with little expenditures, but achieving great effects, and it is of more important significance than the exploitation of other resources.

The first batch of Hunan comrades who have left their posts for studies are not sentimentally attached to the leading positions they have held, nor do they consider their current situation a personal loss or gain; starting from the needs of the magnificent cause of the four modernizations and the development of the future, they resolutely take the path of concentrating

their minds and will on studying culture, science, and administration. This is wise. They have seen that the realization of the "four transformations" of the cadres is the same as the realization of the "four modernizations" of the nation; both are a result of the need of our times. A genuine revolutionary should set himself the standard of an eligible leading cadre of the new age, conform to the trend of the situation, and march bravely forward. They realize that though they are comparatively strong in politics, and physically sound, they suffer from an inherent shortage in the field of science; and though they are trusted by the organization and the masses, and they can temporarily cope with the situation while remaining at their leading posts, the prospects will not be very bright for them. If they can only manage with an effort in their work, it would be better for them to concentrate their energy on studying for a few years. This may seem a losing period of working time, however, after the course of study, and when their level is raised, they can apply their ability and talent freely, and their work will be more efficient. The fact that they are leaving their posts to study now is a result of the concern and care shown to them by the party organizations, signifying that they are arriving at a new starting point on the road of revolution. It is fine for these comrades of Hunan to have made up their minds. The choice they have made practically gives expression to the common wish of many cadres in similar conditions. Once an opportunity is lost, it will never come back. People of 40 or 50 years are not as energetic as they were in their 20's and 30's; and with a delay of a few years, they will be more advanced in age, their memories will be poorer, and they will be slow in learning and easily forget what they learn. If their levels of knowledge and theory have not been raised much, it will be very difficult for them to live up to the trust of the party and the people. As a matter of fact, many comrades have long hoped for an opportunity for study so as to raise their level, but for various reasons, they failed to acquire a better education in the past, though they wanted to. Now that there is such an opportunity for them, it is believed that they will highly value the opportunity before them. Leading comrades of some places hold that it is not easy to do a good job in letting cadres leave their posts or take part in training. The actions of the comrades of Hunan have demonstrated that if the leading organs are determined to take the lead in doing so, our comrades will painstakingly learn the skills in building socialism, as they painstakingly did in the past in learning the skills to wage war, and in carrying out socialist transformation.

In the commemoration meeting of the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx, Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, again issued the call to the whole party "study afresh." It is necessary for us to fully understand that, compared with the campaign of studying afresh during the period from the eve of the founding of the PRC to the early part of the 1950's, the current campaign of "studying afresh" is far larger in scope and range, higher in requirements, and more far-reaching in significance.

It is not a matter that concerns scores of thousands, or hundreds of thousands of people, but a matter of vital importance that concerns the 20 million cadres of the whole party. It is not training of cadres on a small scale, mending here and patching there, but to carrying on normal schooling in accordance with the requirements of mastering knowledge and speciality. It is not to eliminate illiteracy or simply carry on a general knowledge course, but to greatly raise the levels of culture, science and theory in various degrees. Leading cadres at various levels should set an example in answering the call of the CPC Central Committee, and those who are comparatively younger in age and low in cultural level should be in the vanguard. Leading organs at all levels should do a good job in organization with great efforts. Party schools at all levels, cadre schools, and party organizations in institutions of higher education, polytechnic schools should emancipate their minds, tap their potentials and do their best in the training of cadres. There will be difficulties, which will be no more difficult than those in the fields of school buildings, teachers, teaching materials, money, and so on. But since it is a cause of strategic significance, it is necessary to make up our minds to overcome the difficulties, and do it well with tremendous efforts.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI LEADERS DISCUSS SELF-CRITICISMS AT MEETING

HK091454 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1251 GMT 9 Jun 83

[By correspondent Sun Dianwei [1327 3013 0251]: "A Well-Received Meeting Held by the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 9 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held in Nanning from 26 May to 6 June, its second work conference since the establishment of the new leading group of the autonomous regional CPC committee, bringing to light those problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution."

Since the first work conference, a number of people among the "three categories of people" on the stage (those making a start by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four," those seriously affected with factionist thinking, and those smash-and-grabbers) have been relieved of their duties or removed from office to be investigated. Many areas have begun to expose those problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution."

Fully developing democracy and speaking their minds, the 1,000-plus leading cadres at and above the county level attending this conference exposed those problems hidden over many years.

After discussions, the following major problems about what is right and wrong were clarified:

1. A wrong leftist line was followed in Guangxi during the "Cultural Revolution;"
2. The "three categories of people" not only exist in Guangxi but will remain on the stage for a long period of time, their number not limited;
3. Several years ago, Guangxi gave the appearance of stability and unity but actually had many serious hidden unstable factors;

4. The long-time failure to solve those problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution" in Guangxi is, in the final analysis, to be blamed on the former autonomous regional CPC committee;

5. The "three categories of people" on the stage in Guangxi gang up to form factions and seek to serve their private ends, forming new factional forces.

This meeting decided to reverse several major cases which, with a bearing on the whole region, had been wrongly handled during the period of the "Cultural Revolution." One of these major cases concerns the underground party in Guangxi. Now it is confirmed that the underground party which was operating in Guangxi before liberation was a component part of the CPC, and this Guangxi underground party and the guerrillas under its leadership had made their due contributions to the Chinese revolution. The meeting also decided to reverse all wrong conclusions concerning the antilocalist and antilocal nationalist tendencies dominating Guangxi in the 1950's.

During the meeting, Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a further self-criticism on his own factionalist practices. And Zhang Xudeng, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, announced the five-point directive issued by the CPC committee to the Guangzhou PLA units in support of the local CPC committee in clearing out the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution."

Huang Yun, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, gave a concluding speech at the meeting. He first affirmed that Guangxi region had undergone important changes and an encouraging situation had been emerging since the new leading body of the regional CPC committee had been formed. At the same time, he pointed out that as these changes were rather drastic and preparation in many fields was not sufficient, leading people at all levels would be faced with many complicated problems. Having made a concrete analysis of the situation, he assigned tasks for the future.

The meeting discussed the document on the summing-up of the historical experience of the "Cultural Revolution" in Guangxi and the four documents concerning the policy on handling the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution." All these documents will be distributed for implementation after the meeting.

The CPC Central Committee working group, headed by Zhou Yifeng, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WORK GROUPS FOR CULTURAL REVOLUTION ISSUES

HK150106 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of the central instructions, the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee's structural reform guidance group has sent work groups to all prefectures and cities. The groups sent to Guilin Prefecture and city and Nanning city set out on 17 May, and the other seven groups started out on 10 June. They will reach their work places by 14 June at the latest.

These work groups are composed of over 200 members, the majority of whom have been transferred from the regional organs. A number of retired old cadres are participating in the work groups. About 70 percent of the members are cadres at and above section and office level. They resolutely support the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, stress party spirit, not factionalism, act with fairness, and in general practice the work style of seeking truth from facts.

Before setting out, the work groups held concentrated studies on the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state, adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. They also took part in the regional CPC committee's work conference on this topic.

Through study, they have distinguished the major rights and wrongs, got a clear idea of the policies and work methods, and become full of confidence in handling well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region.

The tasks of these work groups are to urge and help the prefectures and cities to handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and arrange personnel assignments in the course of structural reform. There are three specific tasks: 1) to deal with people and events involved in serious violations of law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution; 2) to purge people of three categories from the leadership groups and vital departments; 3) to readjust and assign the leadership groups.

In order to do a good job in this work, the leaders and deputy leaders of the work groups will attend as observers relevant Standing Committee meetings in the prefectures and cities to which they are assigned.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ANHUI CIRCULARS ON PROTECTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS DISCUSSED

OW151427 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Anhui Provincial Women's Federation and the Anhui Provincial CYL Committee recently issued separate circulars on launching a propaganda month campaign for protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children.

The circulars say: The provincial party committee has decided to concentrate on two propaganda month campaigns for protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children--one in June and the other in December of this year. All localities should thoroughly propagate relevant important instructions issued by the Central Secretariat and publicize the articles concerning the protection of the rights and interests of women and children in the PRC Constitution, criminal law and marriage law. At the same time, we should make great efforts to publicize the important role played by women in the course of building the two civilizations and promoting social progress so that the people throughout the province clearly understand the significance of protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children and consciously struggle against such ugly phenomena as discrimination against, maltreatment of, insults on and the injuring or killing of women and children.

The circulars demand: All localities should organically integrate the propaganda month campaigns with the movement of "five stresses, four beauties and three loves." During the propaganda month, it is necessary to educate the people, particularly the youth, in the legal system and in communist ethics. The people should be taught to correctly deal with questions concerning love, marriage and family. The CPC and CYL members, and the state cadres should establish the notion that men and women are equal, take the lead in respecting women and cherishing children and consciously struggle against all violations of the legal rights and interests of women and children.

CSO: 4005/908

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

REFORM WORK MEETING—According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee held a structural reform work conference from 8 to 12 June, to make arrangements for structural reform in second-rank provincial organs and in prefectural and city organs. The meeting demanded that this work be basically completed by the end of July. It stressed: reform and production must be simultaneously grasped. The purpose of this structural reform is to streamline the organs, cut the number of their staff, assign the leadership groups, carry out rotational training of cadres, improve work style, and improve work efficiency. HUNAN RIBAO also carries an editorial on this topic entitled: We Must Get a Good Grasp of Structural Reform in the Second-Rank Provincial Organs and the Prefectural and City Organs. [Text] [HK150301 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Jun 83]

GUANGDONG CIVIL AFFAIRS MEETING—The Guangdong provincial meeting on civil affairs opened on 1 June, lasted 8 days, and concluded in Guangzhou this afternoon. The closing ceremony was attended by Yang Li, vice governor; (Zhuang Gennan), deputy commander of the provincial military district; and responsible persons of relevant provincial departments. Yang Li spoke at the meeting. He said that civil affairs require long-term, important, and arduous work and that they include conscription, giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen, resettling ex-servicemen, doing relief work, settling disputes among people, and doing work which other departments do not do. On behalf of the party and the government, civil affairs workers must extend warmth to people and households who encounter difficulties in their lives so as to make them feel the advantages of the socialist system. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the 8th national meeting on civil affairs, summed up experiences in civil affairs in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, analyzed the existing problems, and studied and discussed the issues on how to create a new situation in civil affairs in the province. Li Maoxuan, director of the provincial civil affairs department, presided over the meeting. [HK141417 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jun 83 HK]

HENAN GROUP REORGANIZATION--The provincial people's government recently decided to readjust the members of the provincial industrial and communications enterprise reorganization leading group as follows: Yan Jimin is appointed the leader of the group; Zhao Di and (Yang Xuanmin) are appointed the deputy leaders of the group; and (Wang Yingjie), (Jiang Yiren), Cui Jinshu, and (Zheng Feixiong) are the members of the leading group. The office is set up in the provincial economic committee and (Yang Xuanmin) is concurrently appointed the director. [Text] [HK171440 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/908

NORTH REGION

SHANXI URGES CLARIFYING RESPONSIBILITY FOR MALPRACTICE

SK160146 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Pay Attention to What is Behind the Pretext of 'Collectively Assuming the Responsibility'"]

[Text] While correcting malpractice perpetrated by units including the provincial Foreign Trade Bureau in regard to privately sharing public property, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee clearly pointed out that, first, it is necessary to find out the truth of the problems and, second, to clearly affix responsibility for the malpractice. However, some units including the provincial Foreign Trade Bureau advocated that "the collective will assume the responsibility" on the pretext of "failure to establish the responsibility." As a matter of fact, the conclusion of "collectively assuming the responsibility" is false and what they really meant is to cover up their mistakes.

A host of facts have shown that the attempt of a few leading cadres in putting forward the "collectively assuming the responsibility" means putting up a shield that will be favorable for them in combating the discipline inspection of their serious malpractice. Each instance of malpractice prevailing in a unit must be initiated, planned and put into effect by certain personnel. As soon as the malpractice is exposed, these personnel who know well that the party's discipline will not tolerate any malpractice often put the blame on the collective and have it face the inspection. As everybody knows, leading cadres who have seriously perpetrated the malpractice, under the pretext of "collectively assuming the responsibility," have escaped from punishment by turning big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all. Upon hearing the pretext of "collectively assuming the responsibility," the discipline inspection departments have perfunctorily brought cases to an end by contending that the law does not govern mass acts and even issued a "circular" in order to perfunctorily conduct a criticism. Indeed, the malpractice prevailing in some units was initiated under the collective's decision. The responsibility for this malpractice will be, of course, assumed by the collective. However, each collective must have its leader and a clear division of duty. Collectively assuming the responsibility does not mean that the collective has had no division of duty and that each member of the collective should share responsibility for the malpractice prevailing in it. Not establishing the

responsibility for the malpractice and only having "the collective" assume "it" not only is an attempt to shield each other, but also an evil pretext of chiefly covering up the first wrongdoer. This will certainly lead to further development of malpractice.

Now, we should note that units which take "collectively assuming the responsibility" as a shield will be regarded as more serious cases. A leading body that takes no notice and turns its blind eye to its malpractice and even covers up their mistakes by advocating "collectively assuming the responsibility" means that this "collective," particularly the first leading personnel of the body, has totally departed from principles and has not been able to fully play his role. Such a "collective" should be strictly punished in line with the party's disciplines and we should by no means to leave them untouched just because they are "collectives."

CSO: 4005/925

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL POPULATION ANALYSIS

SK160945 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 2

[Tianjin Municipal population analysis by the Tianjin Municipal Statistical Bureau and the Municipal Census Office--date not given]

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, our municipality carried out its third population census on 1 July last year. At present, all data from the population census are being processed by computers. In line with the main figures tabulated manually, and together with the population statistical data, we present a brief analysis of the municipal population.

1. Basic Population Mix

Our municipality now has 13 districts and 5 counties under the jurisdiction of the municipal government and 111 neighborhoods, 10 towns and 208 people's communes under the command of these districts and counties. The total area of the municipality is 11,305 square kilometers. Of this, the downtown areas total 154 square kilometers; Tanggu, Hangu and Dagang districts, 2,203 square kilometers; suburban areas, 1,919 square kilometers; and 5 counties, 7,029 square kilometers.

The results of this census show that the municipality as a whole has 7,764,141 permanent residents (1,921,113 households), which account for 0.75 percent of the country's total population. Among the three big municipalities, Tianjin's population is less than Shanghai and Beijing.

The distribution of population by area is: The number of persons in the downtown areas total 3,152,126, which is 40.6 percent of the municipality's total; in Tanggu, Hangu and Dagang districts, 791,355, which accounts for 10.19 percent of the municipality's total; in the four suburban areas, 1,199,084, which accounts for 15.44 percent of the municipality's total; and in the five counties, 2,621,576, which accounts for 33.77 percent of the municipality's total.

There are 3,924,043 males, which account for 50.8 percent of the total population, and 3,822,098 females, 49.2 percent of the total.

The average age of the municipal population is 33.33 years, an increase of 8.67 years over the average age of 24.66 years in 1964. Among the total population, persons of 0 to 14 years old account for 24.16 percent of the total, those of 15 to 49 years, 58.41 percent, and those 50 years old or older, 17.42 percent.

2. Strenuous Efforts Must be Made to Achieve the Target of Controlling Population Growth to Within 9 Million by the End of This Century.

Compared with the second census survey in 1964, the total population of this census shows an increase of 1,514,977 persons, a growth of 24.2 percent, an average annual increase of 84.165 persons [figure as published], or an average annual growth rate of 1.2 percent. Such a figure is 0.5 percent greater than Shanghai and 1.1 percent greater than Beijing.

The 12th National Party Congress set forth that we must strive to bring the population of China under 1.2 billion by the end of 2000. In line with this objective, if we are to bring the municipal population under 9 million by the end of this century, beginning from this census to the year 2000, our municipality can only increase its population by 66,800 persons annually, and the average annual growth rate must be under 0.8 percent. Therefore, in the future, our municipality's population control tasks will be very arduous.

Judging from the previous three population censuses and the statistical population data of past years, our municipal population growth rate is very rapid. The population census results from 1949 to 1982 show that the municipality as a whole has increased by 3,769,000 persons, an increase of 94.34 percent. Since the founding of the People's Republic, our municipality's mortality rate has not changed much, however, its birth rate has greatly changed. The changes in the birth rate in the whole municipality in the past 30 years and more brought about three birth peaks in the course of the municipal population development. During the early period after the founding of the People's Republic, the municipal people's lives markedly improved and health and welfare undertakings developed. This resulted in continued growth in the birth rate and a gradual decrease in the mortality rate. Owing to a lack of knowledge at that time of the socialist population law and the law governing the mutual adaptation of two kinds of production, we failed to take the initiative in controlling the birth rate in a planned manner. This resulted in a blind population growth, and we witnessed the first birth peak in population development between 1950 to 1963, with an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent. Despite 3 years of natural disasters, which resulted in a drop in the birth rate (by 1961, the natural growth rate declined to 11.29 per thousand, however, during the period between 1962 and 1963, with the restoration and development of the national economy, "compensation births" emerged in the municipality again. The year 1963 was a record because the annual births reached 244,000 persons, and the annual natural growth rate rose to 33.25 percent.

Beginning from 1963, our municipality grasped family planning work and the birth rate dropped markedly. During the 10 years of turmoil, however, the birth rate continued to pick up again, thus resulting in the second population peak between 1968 and 1973. Population growth is periodic, and those who were born in the 1950's have successively entered the marriage and child-bearing period beginning from the end of the 1970's. Therefore, our municipality is facing the third population peak, which results from the first peak. The municipality's population age tabulations show that this peak has occurred quite early and will continue for a long period. Despite marked achievements in our municipality's family planning work carried out in recent years, however, due to the great absolute figure of the first population peak, nearly 1.18 million women are now at marriage and child-bearing age. Calculated in terms of one couple giving birth to only one child, the birth rate is still great. Therefore, in order to attain the target of bringing our municipal population to under 9 million by the end of this century, we must base ourselves on the present situation and continue to exert our utmost to grasp family planning work.

3. The Density of Population in the Municipality as a Whole has Markedly Increased and a Change has Taken Place in the Distribution of Population.

According to the data of this census survey, the population of our municipality on every square kilometer of land is 687 persons, an increase of 134 persons compared with the census survey in 1964. Of this, the population per square kilometer of downtown areas has increased from 19,516 persons in 1964 to 20,468 persons; population on per square kilometer in suburban areas has increased from 435 to 625 persons; and population per square kilometer of land in the five counties increased from 279 to 373 persons. The above changes show that our municipal population density markedly increased in the past 18 years, and the population is extending from the municipal downtown areas to the outskirts and counties. In the urban area, the population of helping district, despite being an area of only 10 square kilometers, accounting only 0.09 percent of the municipality's total area, accounts for 6.7 percent of the municipality's total population. According to this census survey, the total population of this district is 520,118 persons and the average population per square kilometer of land is 52,012 persons, the highest in the whole municipality. Hedong District, with the lowest population density, has 13,245 persons per square kilometer of land, which is one-fourth of the population of Heping District. Among the five counties, the population density of Wuqing County is fairly large, with 451 persons per square kilometer of land, and the population density of Ninghe County is fairly small, with 262 persons per square kilometer. This shows that there are definite differences in the population density of various districts and counties.

4. The Population Growth of the Municipal Downtown Areas is Lower Than That of Suburban Areas and Counties.

In the past 18 years, the population of the municipal downtown areas increased by 4.9 percent, an average annual growth of only 0.3 percent. Heping and

Hongqiao districts saw negative growth. This shows that big progress has been made in the population control work of the municipal downtown areas.

Population growth is fairly rapid in the suburban areas. In the past 18 years, the suburban areas saw a population increase of 47.5 percent, an average annual increase of 2.2 percent.

The five counties under the jurisdiction of the municipal government saw a population increase of 33.5 percent in the past 18 years, an average annual increase of 1.6 percent.

The population growth in the suburban counties resulted from natural population growth and the move of some factories from the urban areas because of industrial development. For instance, the industrial development and the unceasing expansion of the ranks of industrial workers and scientific and technical personnel in Dagang District has resulted in a very prominent industrial increase. [ji xie zeng zhang 2894 2750 1073 7022] The number of industrial workers and scientific and technical personnel increased 2.1 times on 1982 as compared with 1964, an average annual increase of 6.5 percent. From a long-term perspective, population growth is inevitable in Tanggu, Hangu, and Dagang districts and in the four suburban areas. In the future, population will continue to grow in these districts and areas, along with the urban construction and industrial and agricultural development.

5. The Educational Level of the Municipal People Has Slightly Improved, However, This Still Fails to Meet the Needs of the Four Modernizations Construction.

This census survey shows that there are changes in the educational level per thousand people in our municipality as compared with the second census survey 1964: Persons with college education increased from 17 to 23; persons with senior high school education increased from 34 to 133, and with junior middle school education, from 97 to 285; and persons with primary school education dropped from 347 to 308. The percentage of illiterate or half illiterate persons in the total population decreased from 24.1 percent in 1964 to 16 percent. This figure reflects the achievements the municipality has scored in its educational undertakings, especially in the development of junior and senior middle school education.

However, we must note that our municipality's development in educational undertakings still falls far behind the needs of the four modernizations construction. The following is a comparison of the various educational standards per thousand persons in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai:

	<u>College graduates</u>	<u>Were or are studying in college</u>	<u>Senior middle schools</u>	<u>Junior middle schools</u>	<u>Primary schools</u>	<u>Illiterate or semi-literate at and above 12 years old</u>
Beijing	36	13	176	291	262	124
Shanghai	24	11	204	280	252	143
Tianjin	16	7	133	285	308	160

Those born between 1950 are the workers of 1980 to 2000. Improving the educational level of these people and achieving the goal of making the workers knowledgeable has become the pressing needs of the four modernizations construction.

First, a few years from now, the work load of primary education will become heavier year after year. In recent years, thanks to our efforts to carry out family planning work and to make certain achievements in this regard, the number of school are children has begun to drop. Primary schools are fewer in number because some teachers have been transferred. This situation will still suit the needs of the coming few years. However, judging from the trend of developments in our municipality's population, even though we persist in "giving birth to only one child," the birth rate in the coming years will continue to go up. By 1986, 124,000 children will enter primary schools, an increase of 23,000 children over 1982, and by 1989, 152,000 children will enter primary schools, an increase of 51,000 over 1982. Therefore, plans for primary education must be drawn up now.

Second, nursery and kindergarten undertakings must be continuously developed. The municipality as a whole now has a total of 808,023 pre-school-age babies and children ranging from under 1 to 6 years old, accounting for 10.4 percent of the total municipal population. Of this, only 152,865 out of 376,106 children at or above 3 years old enter kindergartens, a rate of 40.64 percent. Babies under 3 years old total 431,917, and only 51,165 of them, or 11.85 percent, enter nurseries. This shows that our municipality's pre-school-age educational tasks are still very arduous.

Note: Following the census survey method promulgated by the State Council, this census survey was conducted in line with the principle of registering permanent residents. The registration results show that besides the 7,699,125 persons with permanent residence cards in the municipality, there are an additional 65,016 persons.

CS0: 4005/925

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL NATIONALITY EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS--At present, there are 3 institutions of higher learning and 4,050 primary and middle schools for minority nationalities. Total enrollment has reached 524,000 students. Since 1979, the region invested 43 million yuan in capital construction for nationalities universities, colleges, middle schools and primary schools. Now there are 32,000 teachers of minority nationalities. Since 1980, jobs have been given to 3,100 university and college graduates of minority nationalities. [Summary] [SK142218 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/925

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN DEPUTIES TO NPC HOLD GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SK140618 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] In the past few years, our province's deputies to the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress warmly discussed and examined the government work report of Premier Zhao Ziyang and the reports of Vice Premier Yao Yilin, and Minister Wang Bingqian. They spoke out freely in line with our province's reality and put forth precious opinions and suggestions on the development of industry, science, technology, education, forestry, and capital construction.

Zhao Xiu, deputy to the National People's Congress and governor, said in his speech: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report pointed out that the inadequate state financial resources and the unfocused use of funds are serious problems in economic construction. Poor economic results are one of the major reasons for the decrease in state revenue. Viewing our province's economic work, obvious reasons for poor economic results are as follows: First, enterprises suffer heavy losses, and second, profit-earning enterprises have no clear targets. The improvement of economic results is a central task in current economic work. We should pay attention to completely turning the deficits of money-losing enterprises into profits.

Deputies expressed their opinions one after another on tapping the potentials of intellectuals. (Liu Shulin), deputy to the National People's Congress, deputy governor and chairman of the provincial scientific commission, said: At present, we do not have sufficient scientific and technical personnel. There is a serious situation in which some localities fail to make most of the ability of talented persons. Therefore, a strong, powerful and authoritative organ should be set up to devise a unified plan and to take the lead in conducting the organizational and cooperation work well.

CSO: 4005/911

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING GOVERNOR'S REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

SK170429 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] In the "Government Work Report," acting governor Quan Shuren called for efforts to vigorously conduct propaganda and education on the legal system, strengthen the socialist legal system, enhance the sense of respect for the legal system by the masses of cadres and people, raise their awareness about abiding by the law and discipline and struggle against all law violations. He said: We should continue to improve public security and further stabilize the social order. We should implement the principle of improving public security with positive methods and place the emphasis in public security and judicial work on preventing, educating and saving misguided people. We should strengthen grassroots organs of political power, establish and improve security and mediation organizations, draw up measures for comprehensively tackling public security problems, institute and improve public security responsibility systems, prevent the contradictions among the people from sharpening and adopt fundamental measures to prevent and reduce crime. Counterrevolutionaries and serious criminal offenders should be sternly attacked so as to safeguard the people's lives and property, facilitate improvement in the standards of social conduct and guarantee smooth progress in socialist modernization.

On agriculture, acting governor Quan Shuren said that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. He said: We should further implement the party's various rural policies, publicize and implement, in particular, the CPC Central Committee's "Some Questions Concerning Current Rural Economic Policies," stabilize and improve the agricultural production responsibility system and, relying on scientific and technical progress, develop farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries and ensure sustained growth in grain production. We should also vigorously expand diversified undertakings and promote commune- and brigade-run enterprises so as to satisfy the needs in national economic development and in daily life of the people in towns and countryside and to have our rural areas prosper at an early date.

Quan Shuren urged: It is imperative to intensify agroscientific research work, train qualified persons, popularize scientific and technical knowledge, widely apply scientific research findings and experiences in increasing

production and to upgrade agricultural production. We should strengthen planned guidance to agricultural production. Areas sown for grain and cash crops should be maintained at the present level, and marketable grain bases should be successfully built. Output of cash crops should be increased through increases of per-unit yields and utilization of idle plots. All units and individuals are strictly forbidden to arbitrarily seize farmlands or to rent land. We should make the best use of mountainous areas, water areas and beaches to greatly expand forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. We should strive to improve production conditions, build drought- and flood-control water conservancy projects, manage well and supply the existing projects with supporting facilities and open up new sources of water. Vigorous tree and grass planting should be carried out to cover wastelands and barren hills with trees at an early date, to promote water and soil conservation and to improve the ecological balance. We should build nonstaple food production bases and stabilize vegetable field acreage so as to guarantee planned production and the supply of vegetables. All trades and professions should render great support to agriculture, strive to produce more farm machines, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and plastic sheets for agricultural use and ensure their quality and supply.

Great efforts should be made to increase marsh gas stoves and energy-efficient coal and wood stoves, to help communes and brigades build small hydropower stations or small coal mines if their conditions permit and to exploit new rural energy sources.

CSO: 4005/911

NORTHEAST REGION

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON FIRE IN HARBIN

HK061128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 83 p 4

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ou Qinglin [2962 1987 2651]: "After an Exceptional Conflagration"]

[Text] An exceptionally serious fire occurred in the city of Harbin on 17 April 1983.

This fire, which broke out at 1500 in the compound of 34 Hetu Street in the Daoli district of Harbin, continued for 11 hours, spread to five streets, destroyed a total area of 33,880 square meters of buildings, and burned down 215 houses (including 7 multistory houses). Some 758 households and 15 units were affected by the disaster. The most seriously stricken was a timber yard belonging to the municipal construction bureau. More than 9,000 cubic meters of timber stored there were reduced to ashes. To put out the conflagration, 10 fire-fighting companies and 35 fire-fighting teams from factories and enterprises in all parts of the city were mobilized, and fire-fighting teams were also transferred from Daqing, Zhaodong, Lanxi, Hulan, Acheng and Binxian for reinforcement. The Harbin Railway Bureau also sent five locomotives and some tank cars, and the 8 water-sprinkler cars of the city also made all-out efforts to carry water to the scene of the fire.

The most fortunate thing in this misfortune was that because of the personal command of the provincial and municipal party and government leaders in this fire, and as a result of the heroic efforts of the fire fighters, PLA commanders and fighters, and the masses, every possible means was used to save the more than 3,000 tons of oil stored in the tanks of the Harbin vehicle plant as well as the woodshaving workshop of the Zhengyanghe Sawmill, which were very close to the fire. People said that if these places could not be saved, the fire would reach the Harbin municipal gas company and spread to the whole of the district, half of the city of Harbin would go up in flames and the consequences would be dreadful to contemplate.

In the course of this exceptionally serious fire, the command post also constantly received fire warnings. Fire alarms and fires also broke out in succession in a timber yard, a gas station and a scenic spot in Taiyangdao. On that night, the screaming of fire engines racing to fires kept the inhabitants awake throughout the night.

This exceptionally serious fire, the like of which had never been seen before in the history of Harbin, has left a keenly felt pain among the 2.5 million population of the city. Recalling the painful experience, people are discussing, seriously considering and also making detailed inquiries.

Many people are puzzled as to way the fire spread so rapidly, and why it was so difficult to control. Apart from the strong wind, were there other reasons?

Regarding the situation of the exceptionally serious "17 April" fire, investigations have now been completed and the procuratorial department is preparing to take action. This fire had started in a wooden shed used by a worker household for curing planks. One of the reasons why the fire spread rapidly and became uncontrollable was because the workers of the Zhengyanghe Sawmill lived in this compound. They relied on wood all the year round for fuel, and all families had put up wooden sheds for storing-wood chips, wood planks, wood shavings and sawdust. The stairs, passageways and balconies of the houses were also stacked with wood. There was overall an estimated 1,000 cubic meters of timber in the compound. These highly inflammable materials could easily burst into flame upon contact with a spark. Last year, there was a fire in this compound started by a child playing with matches. The people said: this compound is very dangerous. If a fire should break out it could spread to the surrounding areas. The second reason was the chain explosion of liquid gas containers. According to statistics, some 189 liquid gas containers exploded in this fire. The liquid gas spurted forth ribbons of fire, and the fireballs, blown by the wind, started fires everywhere they landed. Several streets were suddenly engulfed by a sea of flame, and people had no time even to save their belongings but had to flee in panic from the holocaust.

The extremely serious fire hazards in Harbin are there for all to see. Most of the early buildings in this ancient city are wooden structures, and the stairs in many residential compounds are also made of wood. During the 10 years of turmoil, the city had fallen very far behind in construction. In recent years, the population has also become sharply inflated, and housing is crowded. Many of the inhabitants have put up temporary structures on the sidewalks and in the compounds, and former kitchens, coal stores and vestibles have been turned into rooms. The blocking of passageways by new kitchens, vestibles and coal sheds has become more serious day by day. Because of the long Harbin winter, all families have to store coal for heating and cooking. The sheds for storing coal are mostly made of wood, and moreover must have "three-felts and four-oilings" (three layers of asphalt felt and four coatings of tar). The existence of such highly inflammable materials, particularly with the increase of private motorcars in recent years, many people have put gasoline cans and drums in the sheds, so unless they are very careful, even a single cigarette butt can cause a fire. Many comrades of the public security and fire-fighting departments solemnly said that some of the shanty areas and congested areas in Harbin are living on a "volcano," and there is always the danger of a conflagration breaking out. If the hazards giving rise to fires are not eliminated, there will still be fires and serious fires in Harbin.

Such estimations and assertions are not deliberately exaggerated so as to cause a sensation. Great fires have continuously broken out in Harbin this year, spreading from Daowai to Daoli, and continued from March to April. This has proved the danger. To deepen our understanding of this problem, this reporter asked Wei Jianhang, mayor of Harbin, to express his view.

"As mayor, I myself am sitting on the 'volcano,' and I am feeling quite uneasy, because I have only just taken up office but there have already been several fires in this city." Comrade Wei Jianhang went on to say, "From January to April, there were altogether 404 fire alarms, and 33 of them ended in disasters. In just 1 month from 31 March to the end of April, there were 205 fire alarms, and 13 disasters, among which 4 were serious, and very big fires. The big fires that have broken out this year have exposed the serious problems in the fire prevention work of Harbin. These are chiefly that there exists among us a lack of vigilance, we have not put fire prevention on the agenda of the work of our city, and we have not been doing a solid job in our work. Though the fire that broke out on Toudao Street, Daowai District roused our vigilance, and measures were adopted, however, ideological education and fire prevention measures were not solidly implemented. Time and again, there had been fire alarms, until the great fire of "[words indistinct]" broke out, which has brought serious damage to the state and the people. The lesson is bitter."

The Harbin CPC Committee and the city government have suddenly been awakened by this bitter lesson. Recently, in grasping well the settlement of the masses suffering from the disaster, and in doing a rush job in building houses, they have mobilized the people throughout the city to carry on fire prevention checks. Detailed requirements have been drawn up to carry on the "three constructions" (namely, ideological, organization and system constructions), and "six clearances" (namely, the clearance of fireproof passages, coal storing sheds, chimneys, fire walls, kang with their attached chimneys, liquefied petroleum gas cans; power supply and electric wires, and all hidden danger of fire eruption). If a good job is done in all these fields, it will surely change the safety and fire prevention conditions of Harbin, and when the hidden dangers are eliminated, positive effects will surely be brought about.

The measures of "three constructions" and "six clearances" have won the warm welcome of the people throughout the city. This reporter has seen in street corners and courtyards of resident houses, wooden boards, asphalt felt, and other combustibles cleared out and placed in piles awaiting to be moved away. Nevertheless, people are still worrying whether all this doing will come [word indistinct] "a gust of wind," "a good start and poor finish." "Six cleans," "five cleans," and "four cleans"...these have been advocated before, but while they were cleared away in the spring, they came back in the autumn and winter, and the newly built sheds were even greater in number than those removed. This time, there seems to be a good start, the city CPC committee has taken a grasp of the work, documents have been issued, and on-the-spot meetings held, but somehow, people are still ill at ease, they are worrying that after some time, the whole thing will end up with

nothing definite. The masses have also reflected that it is not their will to build up sheds to store coal, but coal and coal mixture are so difficult to find in Harbin, that it has been a problem for years. As for the clearance of liquefied petroleum gas cans, there has been a confusion in the management of these cans in Harbin. Explosion incidents continue to take place; this has also constituted a problem for many years. There are 280,000 petroleum gas cans in the city all told, of which only 120,000 are under the control of the city gas company, and the remaining 160,000 are under the control of various governmental organs, army units, and the railroad system. The sizes, types and materials of the cans vary, and no strict unified requirements are made in the use and management of those cans. Many gas cans are being transferred from one family to another at will, and some people even do corrupt deals with them. Will all these problems really be solved? Will obstructions be overcome once they appear? A large portion of the masses are worrying, and at the same time showing a lack of confidence. They are hoping that the city CPC committee and the city government will grasp the work solidly, going not after formalities, not just going through the motions, but really doing some good things for the people of the whole city.

Upon my departure from Harbin, I visited the governor of Heilongjiang, Comrade Chen Lei. He said that the provincial authorities should bear responsibilities for such a great fire in Harbin. The provincial authorities had not attached enough attention to the work in that field. They had slack ideas about safety and fire prevention, and loose organizations; the system has not been strict, the sense of legality weak, and the work in propaganda and education poor. These were relatively widespread problems. Harbin had not solved them well, and many other places in the province had also failed to solve them. The great fire of "17 April" should not be regarded as a matter that concerns Harbin alone. The whole province should draw a lesson from it.

CSO: 4005/911

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG PEASANTS' TECHNICAL SCHOOLS--In late April, the Heilongjiang provincial office in charge of the education of workers and peasants and the provincial education bureau approved changing the rural construction schools in Longjiang, Hulan, Shuangcheng, Lanxi, Hailun, Linkou, Jidong, Muling, Boli and Qitaihe cities and counties into peasants' secondary technical schools and changing the rural construction schools in all other counties into peasants' junior technical schools and peasants' correspondence and radio technical schools. The 2-year peasants' secondary technical schools will recruit commune and brigade cadres and rusticated youths who have production experience. They should have at least a junior middle school education and be under 30 years of age. [Excerpt] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 1 SK]

GOVERNMENT REPORT--While discussing and examining the government work report of Premier Zhao Ziyang, our province's deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress put forth some reasonable suggestions and demands on strengthening cultural construction. With regard to combatting capitalist liberalism and capitalist commerce, Deputy Yu Ke, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report pointed out that we imbue the people with spiritual food in order to ceaselessly raise their realm of spirit and moral values as well as to enhance their understanding and ability to remold the objective world. This is very correct. At present, we have many good literary and artistic works and movies. However, unhealthy ideas and foreign corrosive and reactionary ideas exist in our literary and artistic works and movies. These spiritual poisons are stronger than narcotics or opium. We must take a serious attitude and adopt resolute measures to eliminate and put an end to them. Never should we allow the idea of putting money first in everything to spread unchecked in our social life. Writers and artists should never take their own writings and performances as a means of seeking profit. We should know that literary and artistic works are related to the socialist spiritual civilization and hold ourselves responsible to future generations. Deputies, including (Yu Yanfu), (Xiang Junshu), (Yao Wenyi), (Guo Yizeng) and (Wu Shishu), expressed many good opinions during the panel discussion. [Text] [SK150438 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Jun 83]

HEILONGJIANG NEW UNIVERSITY--The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government officially approved the establishment of Harbin University on 27 May. This year, the university will enroll 150 to 200 students and offer four specialities, including architecture for industrial and civil uses, industrial enterprise management, commercial enterprise operation, and management and accounting. This university is a local, comprehensive short-term university. The students will pay their own tuition and no living quarters will be provided. The graduates will not be covered by the state unified distribution. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG MESSAGES TO JAPAN--On the afternoon of 27 May, Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province, sent messages to heads of Niigata and Hokkaido Prefectures of Japan to express regards for the damage caused by an earthquake. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 83 SK]

LIAONING WORKER EDUCATION--In Liaoning Province, 3.01 million staff members and workers, half of the total number of staff members and workers in the province, are attending all kinds of training courses. More than 656,000 workers received certificates of culture, and 287,000 workers received certificates of technology. Industrial and communications departments basically completed their rotational training for cadres. At present, more than 14,700 persons are responsible for cadre training work, and the number of full-time and part-time teachers has reached some 60,000. Of the province's first group of 91 key consolidated enterprises, 52 have set up staff training centers. [Summary] [SK120659 [city not given] LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/911

TAIWAN

ROK 'NEW LIFE MOVEMENT' DELEGATION IN TAIWAN

OW160323 Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 15 (CNA)--Chon Kyong-hwan, secretary general of the headquarters of the New Life Movement of South Korea, and his party arrived in Taipei Wednesday for a visit.

Brother of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, Chon is heading a seven-man group on the trip.

He hosted a dinner party at the armed forces heroes hall in the evening in honor of the Chinese Government officials. He took the opportunity to express his thanks for the Chinese Government's support and assistance in the promotion of the New Life Movement in his country.

To further expand the movement in South Korea, the Korean Government has sent 22 groups to this country over the past several years for training sponsored by the China Youth Corp. Each group has consisted of about 80 members. They have seen first-hand the high anti-communist spirit of Chinese people while taking courses here, Chon stated.

Chon said he is here also to help develop sister-city relations between cities of the two countries.

Tsiang Yien-si, Kuomintang Central Committee secretary general; Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung; Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang; Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih; Gen Wego Chiang, commander-in-chief of the combined service forces; Pan Cheng-chiu, director of the China Youth Corp; and Taipei Mayor Jackson Yang were among the guests.

CSO: 4000/161

PAPER BACKS CHIANG'S STAND ON DEFENSE

OW141245 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Be In an Invincible Position; Map Strategem for Sure Victory-- President Chiang Urges the Armed Forces To Be More Conscious of Hardships"]

[Excerpts] President Chiang presided over a military meeting the day before yesterday at which he heard a report by the chief of the general staff on the joint military exercises held last month. He expressed satisfaction with the exercises and lauded the courageous spirit in combat displayed by the officers and men of the nation's armed forces.

President Chiang stressed to generals of the armed forces that success of military offensive-defensive operations in modern times must depend on close cooperation among various combat forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Under President Chiang's strong leadership, our nation's armed forces have made significant progress in the past several years, particularly in modernizing military equipment and in invigorating technical combat training to a level heretofore unseen. Inspired by the task of "building up the army in preparation for combat," general officers at all levels are acquiring new scientific knowledge, familiarizing themselves with modern combat tactics, diligently studying new weaponry operations and strengthening the operational capabilities of armed forces units.

Although we are now able to maintain prosperity in our base of national recovery in times of peace with all the people building the country together, the country still faces adversaries ahead and the world situation is ever-changing. Particularly the Chinese Communists never give up their designs against us. The tests now confronting us may be more rigorous than ever before.

We must be aware that we live and work in peace and contentment in the base of national recovery today where we also enjoy political democracy and freedom, social progress and prosperity, stable livelihoods and happiness. All this rests on the foundation of stability. But this foundation of stability did not drop from the skies, but was built with the sweat and blood of the people working together with one heart under the wise leadership of the government. This foundation of stability must be defended by the whole

people. The national army and the people on the frontline must stand ready at all times to hit back at the invading enemies; the people and the military police in the rear must continually weed out traitors and guard against spies in order to curb any destructive or subversive activities. President Chiang has called on the general officers of the three branches of the service to be keenly aware of the enemy's presence, be more conscious of the hardships ahead and make all-round preparations well. All this, in fact, should be complied with by all compatriots throughout the country.

Facing political chaos, economic bankruptcy and other predicaments at home and abroad today, the Chinese Communists are bound to step up their customary tricks and schemes by on the one hand, spreading peace rumors abroad in order to provoke disunity among compatriots at home and abroad, and on the other hand having bandit special agents and elements of the Taiwan Independence Movement infiltrate Taiwan to conduct subversive activities. Teng Hsiao-ping has reiterated time and again his ambition not to abandon the forceful invasion of Taiwan. We must be keenly aware of the enemy's presence and remain vigilant at all times in order to smash the communist scheme. We must also be more conscious of the hardships ahead and must not lower our guards in times of peace momentarily.

Our fundamental national policy is to recover the mainland and overthrow the communist tyrannical rule. To this end, we must work in concerted efforts and fight against the communists resolutely. There is no other way. Our war against the Chinese Communists has not stopped, the invisible struggle is expanding continuously. Although we do not hear the roar of guns on Taiwan at this moment, the Chinese Communists are incessantly scheming to destroy us; a silent war is going on before us. Being keenly aware of the enemy's presence and more conscious of the hardships ahead means that we must be vigilant and be prepared for danger in times of peace and must fulfill the teaching of the late President Chiang Kai-shek: "Be in an invincible position, map strategems for sure victory." We must keep ourselves strong and stand ready for combat; we must safeguard the people with all the might of our nation's armed forces and support the armed forces with all the might of the people to ensure the security of our base of national recovery and fulfill the glorious tasks of recovering the mainland and rebuilding the country.

CSO: 4005/926

TAIPEI WELCOMES RESUMPTION OF PAN AM FLIGHTS

OW160335 Taipei CNA in English 0310 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 16 (CNA)--James Soong, director general of the government information office, Wednesday expressed welcome to the arrival of a Pan American airliner in Taipei, saying that "the plane has landed. It had a happy landing."

Soong made the remarks while answering reporters' questions about the Pan American World Airways' resumption of its service between New York and Taipei.

A Pan Am airliner arrived at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport Wednesday evening from New York after a stopover in Tokyo, restoring its flight to Taipei after three years of suspension.

Pan Am restarted its flights to Taipei in the wake of the opening of Holland's KLM Airlines, indicating that the existence of the Republic of China is a fact that cannot be ignored in the international relations and economic development of the world, Soong said.

He also stressed that commercial relations and exchange of visits in the international community should be further intensified. The government and people of the Republic of China welcome all reciprocal exchanges with other governments and peoples of the free world, Soong added.

In the past, some people in the West regarded the Peiping regime and the market in mainland China as a "reality" that cannot be ignored. In fact, Soong said, the resumption of Pan Am flight to Taipei, following the opening of air route between Taiwan and Amsterdam, has concretely proved the existence of the Republic of China in international community is a reality and that it cannot be denied by other nations of the world.

In spite of warning by the Peiping regime, Pan Am and KLM Airways have gone ahead with their flights to Taipei, showing the world that trying to obtain profits from the poor mainland chinese "market" is nothing but a myth, Soong pointed out.

CSO: 4000/161

PAN AM MAY APPLY FOR EMERGENCY LANDING RIGHTS

OW180327 Taipei CNA in English 0258 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 18 (CNA)--As the Pan American World Airways has already obtained the right of flying to Taipei, it may also apply for the right of technical and emergency landing in the airports of the Republic of China, the Civil Aeronautics Administration [CAA] said Friday.

The CAA made the statement in response to the Chinese Communists' announcement that it will cancel Pan Am's emergency landing right in the Canton airport.

CAA official condemned the announcement, saying it is a barbarous and inhuman action. He indicated that emergency landing right is a necessary assistance to any airplanes that meet with unexpected accidents or bad weather with a view to protecting the lives and property of passengers.

In April this year when the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines started its flight to Taipei, the Chinese Communists also announced a similar threat, but it became only a ridicule in the international airlines circles.

CSO: 4000/161

RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS THATCHER'S ELECTION VICTORY

OW171755 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last Friday's general elections in Britain yielded no surprises. As the polls had predicted for weeks, it was a landslide victory for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party. But the outcome is significant none the less. Mrs Thatcher's victory may be attributed to several factors.

The first and foremost is the triumphant conclusion of the Falklands war over a year ago, which helped partly restore Britain's international prestige and the self-respect of the British people. This was shown in the British polls immediately before and after the Falklands conflict. Those taken after the clash with the Argentines showed the British prime minister's popularity rating rising dramatically from an all-time low of some 25 percent.

In terms of economic performance, the Conservative Government's performance is mixed. Mrs Thatcher succeeded in slashing Britain's inflation rate by taking a series of anti-inflationary measures. But these same measures also pushed the unemployment rate to well over 12 percent.

Probably the British voters decided to give the Iron Lady another 5 years in office largely because of her strong leadership in the foreign policy area. Besides her resolute stand over the Falklands issue, Mrs Thatcher is the most outspoken Western European leader concerning the unity of the NATO alliance. Never for a moment was the British prime minister cowed by the Soviet Union's threats and the aninuc movement in Western Europe. She consistently supported President Ronald Reagan's policy to get tough with the Soviets and the NATO decision to deploy new-generation U.S. medium-range missiles on the European continent.

On the other hand, the opposition Labour Party was badly divided. Party leader Michael Foot's calls for unilateral disarmament and a withdrawal from the EEC are too leftist to win acceptance by people with a sober mind. The crushing defeat of the Labourites was a foregone conclusion.

By overwhelmingly returning Mrs Thatcher to the prime minister's office, the British voters have voted for continued close ties with the United States and with the European allies in taking a strong stand in dealing with the Soviet Union and for cooperation with their EEC partners in seeking regional economic recovery. The message to the Soviet Union is clear: The people of Western Europe will support the United States' stand on the nuclear arms issue despite widespread antinuclear sentiments. These sentiments are the strongest in Great Britain and West Germany. Yet both countries returned conservatives to power. The election returns will help persuade the Soviets to be reasonable in the arms talks and not to count on the pacifist movement in Western Europe to further their objectives.

In the long run, Mrs Thatcher's smashing victory will undoubtedly strengthen Western unity in dealing with Soviet expansionism in the years ahead.

CSO: 4000/161

BRIEFS

PLANE CRASH BODIES RETURNED--Fuzhou, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Fishermen of the Shijing Commune, Nanan County, Fujian Province, while fishing on waters in the inner side of Quemoy Island on 9 and 10 June, successively discovered two drifting corpses and immediately brought them on board. Papers on one of the bodies showed that he was Captain Chen Dawei, a pilot of 101st squadron, 10th group, of Taiwan's air force. The other body was unidentified. The fishermen brought the bodies back to Shijing town, where the departments concerned promptly had the bodies embalmed and properly placed. It is learned that the above-mentioned two bodies were victims of an aircraft of Taiwan's air force which crashed while over the Quemoy area on 6 June. At 1030 on 13 June, a department concerned in the Fujian area turned the bodies of Chen Dawei and the other man over to the authorities concerned on Quemoy. [Text] [OW131542 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 13 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/926

PAPER ON FUTURE SELF-GOVERNMENT

HK230538 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 31 May 83 p 5

["Theses Received" column by Lo Ssu-Wen [3157 1835 2429]: "My Views on the Definition of 'Hong Kong People'"]

[Text] It is certain now that the solution to Hong Kong's future by 1997 must be generally within a framework of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong" under Chinese sovereignty, no matter what concrete contents may be involved in it. Since "Hong Kong people's self-government" is one of the principled prerequisites, then the definition of "Hong Kong people," who constitute the main body of the entity which will "govern" Hong Kong, or the question of who can be considered "Hong Kong people," has become a major question of fundamental importance. With time gradually moving close to 1997, this radical question will become more and more prominent and must be discussed so as to work out an accurate and realistic definition.

In the previous period, some delegations returning to Hong Kong from Beijing have brought back some information about Hong Kong's future; public opinion in Hong Kong has already discussed quite a few times the definition of "Hong Kong people." I feel that it is necessary to sort out ideas put forward in these discussions:

1. The "Hong Kong people" within the framework of "self-government" under Chinese sovereignty, according to the characteristics determined by the premise, should of course include two necessary conditions: They must be Chinese and must also be Hong Kong residents. Or, to generalize, they should be "Chinese people living in Hong Kong." However, the category of Chinese people can be defined according to their ethnic relations (or blood lineage); also, this category can be defined according to their citizenship (or legal status). For example, there are millions of Chinese people in Southeast Asian countries. Following the annulment of their dual nationality and their formally becoming citizens of the countries in which they reside, they can only be defined as Chinese people according to their ethnic background and are no longer Chinese people in terms of nationality and legal status; they are Thai citizens, Singapore citizens, Malaysian citizens... of Chinese descent (in the United States, there are Americans of Chinese extraction whose case is similar). Conversely, for example, Koreans, Kazakhs, and Mongolians living in the territory of China, though belonging

to the same races as most nationals of independent Korea, the Mongolian Republic, and the Kazakh Republic of the USSR, are Chinese citizens in terms of nationality and legal status.

For this reason, when we are discussing the definition of "Chinese people living in Hong Kong," we should first clarify whether our definition is based on an ethnic concept or on a legal concept about citizenship. In my opinion, there should be only one yardstick, that is, the definition based on citizenship and legal status: After China regains Hong Kong and sets up a special administrative zone there, any person, no matter what race he belongs to, what citizenship he had before, can achieve Chinese citizenship in Hong Kong so long as he is willing to give up his original citizenship and to achieve Chinese citizenship under the premise that he conforms to some basic conditions for doing so, such as that he has lived in Hong Kong for a prescribed time or was born in Hong Kong. Then, there may be Chinese nationals of British or Indian descent, just like there are British nationals of Chinese or Indian descent in Britain.

2. The "Hong Kong people" living in China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone should be Chinese nationals in terms of nationality and legal status (though they may belong to races other than the Chinese) so as to conform with the basic principle of putting Hong Kong under Chinese sovereignty. At the same time, however, since Hong Kong is designated as a "special administrative zone," enjoying a high degree of local autonomy (or the so-called "self-government") within China's structural system, then Chinese citizens in Hong Kong should be specially defined as "citizens of China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone" in China's legal system. This definition is a legal term which provides an accurate legal definition for "Hong Kong people."

In the international sphere (for example, when Hong Kong people make tours abroad, go to study, work, and do business in other countries), "Hong Kong people" should be treated the same as other ordinary Chinese citizens going abroad and they should carry passports issued by the Chinese authorities and should be subject to the protection by Chinese embassies. (As far as the division of Hong Kong people into "black-seal" and "green-seal" bearers [Hong Kong identity cards for residents of less than 7 years carry a green-linked government seal; those for residents of 7 or more years carry a black-linked seal] is concerned, it is indeed necessary to annul this division in those days. There should no longer exist this situation in which Hong Kong people who go travelling abroad carry no passports but something like the so-called "identity certificates.") In the domestic sphere in China, "Hong Kong people" should enjoy all protection corresponding to the legal relationship between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone and the main body of China. In the sphere of the local community in Hong Kong, only the "citizens of China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone"—those "Hong Kong people" defined with this legal term—can enjoy various citizens' rights, including political rights, in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone.

3. People who are not "citizens of China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone" can still achieve the right to live in the special administrative zone as expatriate employees, foreign investors, and alien residents. They can even be invited to take some positions in the government of the special administrative zone to help manage affairs there. However, they are not citizens and their work, in character, can only involve a kind of employment, consultative, or cooperative relationship. So, they do not enjoy the civil rights of "Hong Kong people."

4. With regard to the relationship between "Hong Kong people's self-government" and the so-called "second category of patriots" (or those included by a widened definition) in China, in my opinion it should also be handled on the principle of working out a legal definition. For example, in the future, the local "minor constitution" (or the "Hong Kong law" as it may be called) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone should stipulate in legal language that Hong Kong is China's territory and that Hong Kong opposes the proposition of "two Chinas." All members of the government and legislature of the special administrative zone must swear to abide by this constitution before they take office. It seems more feasible, realistic, and institutionalized to handle the relationship between the "Hong Kong people" who have the right to govern Hong Kong and the so-called "second category of patriots" through this legal step. (Otherwise, things will become very confused if a person's patriotic position is only determined by his ideas and remarks.)

CS0: 4005/929

CHAMBER HEAD SAYS SELF-RULE 'HARMFUL'

HK270745 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 83 p 14

[Text] The executive director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jimmy McGregor, yesterday said self-administration in Hong Kong would be harmful.

Mr McGregor was commenting on a recent report by an international research organization which said:

"From Hong Kong's point of view the obviously preferable solution--lacking the possibility of a continued status quo--would be a promise of self-administration and preservation of the present socio-economic system.

"If all British regulations effective at the termination of British rule continued in force (at least for a specified period of time), and importantly that the Hong Kong dollar will continue to enjoy its fully convertible status, then the damage of a political change would be minimised," the report said.

The \$1.4 million independent study was financed by some 20 of Hong Kong's leading industrial and financial companies, including the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr McGregor said the report, which was released on Wednesday, seems to suggest that British control would end.

And it is not clear who should be responsible for Hong Kong.

Mr McGregor said his personal view on self-administration in Hong Kong was the same as that expressed by the delegation of local professional people who returned on Sunday after visiting China.

The 12-member group comprised three Unofficial Legislative Councillors--Mr Allen Lee, Mrs Selina Chow and Mr Stephen Cheong--the former chairman of the Bar Association, Mr Martin Lee QC, and the chairman of the Wing on Group, Dr Philip Kwok, and other professional people.

During their visit, these delegates told Chinese officials that self-government for Hong Kong would upset Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

Self-administration, Mr McGregor said, would not be a successful economic formula for Hong Kong.

Mr McGregor said the report which serves as a guide for businessmen about Hong Kong was very well-written and well-researched but the part about self-administration seems to be superficial.

He said British administration should be maintained while sovereignty reverted to China.

One country has to be responsible for Hong Kong, Mr McGregor said.

It is not possible for Hong Kong to have an independent status.

Therefore, British administration should continue into the next century in an openended agreement with China, Mr McGregor suggested.

Britain should continue to represent Hong Kong in such international organizations as the United Nations and the EEC, he said.

International confidence in a free economy cannot be kept if a communist country such as China controls Hong Kong, he said.

The British presence, Mr McGregor said, would not only [words indistinct] but also China.

As well as confidence, a British-administered Hong Kong will mean a Hong Kong with free enterprises and other freedoms.

The governor shall be appointed by Britain and be acceptable to China, he said.

The report said Hong Kong's long-term future is not at risk--there are too many pluses.

"Hong Kong's leavening influence on the Chinese economic, social and political system--regardless of the outcome of the present negotiations--can hardly be other than positive, from both Western and Chinese points of view....

"The pragmatic Chinese know they have much to lose by jeopardising Hong Kong's future," the report said.

The report was done by SRI International, an American non-profit research and consulting organization with extensive experience in Asia.

Information in the 56-page report covers Hong Kong's trade, industry and service potentials.

CSO: 4000/168

ARTICLE CRITICIZES STATUS QUO SUPPORTERS

HK070217 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 7 Jun 83 p 6

["The Sights and Sounds" Column by Bernard Fong: "What Is There To Fear of Changes?"]

[Text] The brave and the enlightened seek a better tomorrow for what stays put decays. Only the meek and the frightened want the status quo, cowering behind the comforting illusion that permanence means security.

We must advance, else we decline. We cannot arrest the inevitable, and change is inevitable. Should we resist change, we would be swept into the same heap as the Romanovs, the Bourbons, the Model T and the vacuum tube.

History is a chronicle of upheavals and changes, and Hong Kong is no exception. It, too, has seen and survived a lot of changes it has improved. Those who clamour for the status quo are unchastened--and perhaps wishful and ignorant. Is the status quo they want the status quo of blighted tenements, squalid and congested streets, polluted air, squatter huts? Is it the status quo of greedy landlords, ruthless speculators, sullen workers and backward education for the children?

They say they want the British administration to stay because it has been a good and fair one. But good and fair to whom? Would it not be better if we could have an autonomous government elected to serve, accountable for its actions and answerable to the people? Would it not be better if there were a modicum of equality in this city where certain civil servants get special privileges simply because they have come from elsewhere?

Stock Answer

Are those fidgety folk who reply to every survey and poll with the stock answer--"We want the status quo!"--so [word indistinct] to the harsh reality and so cowed by the Chinese Communist bogey that they are afraid to govern themselves, believing themselves to be unruly and inept? Are they the same group of Casandras and edgy Canvassers who [word indistinct] against the dearth of confidence in the future while they do not have confidence in themselves that they must scurry to London to beseech Parliament for advice and kind words?

status quo is destined for defeat and those who advocate it will find themselves mired in despair when reckoning time comes. We should be realists rather than dreamers wistfully hoping for a miracle, reading signs to gauge just what Beijing may do. Why must we fret when needless worries only heighten pressure? Life in Hong Kong is stressful enough without the constant moaning of the multitude who cannot have adequate housing and clean air--the most immediate and urgent of requirements.

If we are Westernised--or think that we are to differentiate ourselves from our northern brethren--then we should be natural optimists, like the Americans whose zestful, gritty spirit has buoyed the [word indistinct] and made them so resourceful and resilient.

Instead of working and pushing for the best, we sulk and groan, groping for improbable solutions to nonexistent problems as if we do not have enough problems just eking out an existence in such an inhospitable place.

Our fits have us in knots and tangles. We refuse to see the bright prospects ahead, abiding by, instead, the fears and rumours of those who praise the status quo and hang on to it as if it were their last talisman.

Looking at ourselves objectively, we must agree we are slightly crazy in griping about change because we do have much in our favor. We have a splendid future because the world needs us and China needs us even more. We will soon be the bankers and managers of an emerging world superpower. The idea itself would inspire others less blessed than us into giddiness. We have the chance to show a billion of our brothers and sisters what we have learned from the outside world. Who can boast the same fortunate fate?

We are the envy of Southeast Asia. If we are not so endowed, then why are Malaysians, Singaporeans, Indonesians, Filipinos, Australians, Britons and Americans here, working, doing business and having what they obviously cannot get back home. They are not here out of charity.

The status quo enthusiasts rhapsodies on what able government officials we have had through the years, comparing our stability to the turmoils in China. But the comparison is moot because we are a city steeped in less than 150 years of history while China, the motherland, had to overcome over 4,000 years of feudal bondage and revolutionise a civilisation--and raise a quarter of humanity above illiteracy, backwardness, internecine rivalries, pestilence, the scourge of landlords, warlords, bandits and a century of degradation.

We here are the preys of rapacious landlords and indifferent administrators but in China the peasants had and still have to struggle against natural and man made obstacles. Our plight is trifling compared to theirs and we should be humbled by their extraordinary feats. And they are not seeking the status quo. They are modernizing in many ways. They are forward looking because theirs, like ours, has so much to look forward to.

We can thank the British for what we have achieved here, but first we must thank ourselves because everywhere there is a monument attesting to our accomplishments--the buildings and opulent mansions the coolies have erected, the ships manned by local sailors and run by local magnates, and the bustle of industry staffed by the Hong Kong Chinese. We have all the reasons to be proud. But, somehow, sadly, we are not. And if we were not governed by the British but by the Americans, then, surely, we would be much better off now since the British have the knack for making money from their overseas outposts while the Americans have the inclination to shower their subjects with gifts and trade concessions.

Imagine, if we could offer Uncle Sam an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the island of Lantau for U.S.\$900 million, the same as what the Americans gave to the Philippines, and furlough recreation facilities aplenty in Wanchai, would the Americans be ecstatic indeed! And imagine if we could sell to the United States with minor tariff as many wristwatches as we can manufacture, as many sports shirts as Sears Roebuck and K Mart can sell, and as much soy sauce as the Americans can sprinkle on their take-out chow-mein, what a windfall trade surplus we would have! And we would not have to grovel for textile quotas from the Common Market with our patron British first among the European countries wanting to cut down our share.

New Laws

With our laws modelled after the Americans' Constitution, we would have rules that can check the landlords' rapacity and cunning. Linked to America via satellite communication, we would be watching Hollywood television sitcoms and Broadway revues as soon as they are released and we would not have to contend with the abomination that is Hong Kong television. Because of our closer-proximity to the United States than Britain, our natural affinity is greater for our top market and our transPacific big brother whose West Coast is the new home for many of our relatives.

When freed from the foreign yoke, we will then be the true bridge between the East and West as we have feigned and posed to be. We, the capitalist enclave and the last true enterprise mecca, have the infrastructure to absorb Western technological knowhow, the banks to finance ventures and the cosmopolitan sophistication to grow and expand, totally unbridled by a bungling administration.

With the ravenous speculators gone from Hong Kong, we can start anew, raising new and better buildings, cleaning streets, and creating welfare for the needy. With the avaricious out, we can revamp our education system and harness local talents cultivated and nurtured overseas who will then be eager to contribute to a society with which they can identify as indigenous and dynamic. By then the teaching of ideas rather than blarney obedience will be vogue because thoughts will not be deemed seditious. And by then the old cadre with the hoary theories that do not jibe with reality will have retired from the Chinese echelon, allowing the better trained and educated leaders to forge ahead to test their mettle and new concepts that were anathema to the revolutionary fanatics.

we can give much to this second phase of the revolution because buried in our mess and urban madness is the secret to the modernization of China, a nation teeming with potentials and aching to go ahead.

The status quo seekers have, out of their faint hearted queasiness and fear, negated and underestimated the strength underlying the basic Chinese character with which we are all imbued wherever we were born and whichever dialect we speak.

Mastery and Conquest

As a civilisation we have survived countless tragedies and upheavals only to bounce back, more determined, wilful and driven each time. We have mastered and conquered much. We have learned much from nearby and afar. We cannot deny the force in us in both numbers and courage, if only we unite and try. In our farflung diaspora we have achieved much with so little. We see our cousins prosper in Singapore, Malaysia, the United States, Latin America and Europe. We can prevail and cope with the changes, especially changes for the better which they surely will be. We are our best example if for a moment we can erase the stigma history and outsiders have placed on us. We are no longer the sickman of Asia, a wrenching epithet that spells the past shamed degradation out loud.

In us, if we delve into our consciousness, we can find the indelible mark etched on by the suffering and sacrifice of our forefathers in China and Hong Kong, telling us to stand up, unite and create a society which is sound, solid and just to each and everyone, without class animosity, ethnic enmity, racial rivalry, graft and moral degeneracy. Change for the better is only good and it should be welcome, not feared.

The status quo is what binds us and hope for the better is what can liberate us. It was because man dared to go into space that man now has the means to probe the heavens and survey the stars. It was because man saw fire and was not too terrified by it that he would not learn its secrets that civilization was born and inventions came after inventions until he could truly elevate himself above animality.

We are the foragers of hope and we should be eager to ride with the inevitable changes. We cannot buckle historical currents yet we can harness them and let them direct us along to something superior to what we now know. Darkness is ignorance. It is also irrational fear, the [word indistinct] complex which afflicts the status quo seekers.

We who believe in advancement have many heroes and idols, from Copernicus who challenged and triumphed over the Aristotle worldview that had blinded Europe for over two Millennia to Gandhi who gave an independence movement the guiding light and a soul.

Fear is our greatest single shackle. Franklin Delano Roosevelt roused his people with the rhetoric: "Our only fear is fear itself."

If change cannot be resisted, then perhaps we should hasten change. This is not a time for sinking but swimming.

HONG KONG DELEGATION TO VISIT LONDON FOR TALKS

HK240400 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "S. Y. Chung to Lead All Executive Council Members on Visit to London Early Next Month, to Meet the Minister and Express Hong Kong People's Worries"]

[Text] Sir S. Y. Chung, senior unofficial member of the Executive Council, will lead all the unofficial members--Oswald Cheung, R. H. Lobo, Li Fook-wo, Harry Fang, M. G. Sandberg, Lo Tak-shing, D. K. Newbigging, and Lydia Dunn--on a visit to Britain at the beginning of July to call on Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the newly appointed secretary of foreign and commonwealth affairs. They will also see Luce, under secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is specially responsible for Hong Kong.

The activities arranged for this visit will be concentrated on 4 and 5 July. The Executive Council will hold its last meeting of the year on 28 June, after which it will adjourn. By that time some of the members may have already left for Britain, or be engaged in business elsewhere, but no matter what, they will all gather in London on the stated dates for united action. Their main purpose is to express to Britain the worries of Hong Kong people caused by uncertainty over the future, to press Britain for an undertaking on Hong Kong, and to attempt to canvass support in Britain to listen to what they hold are the special points in major topics to be avoided and minor ones to be stressed during the negotiations.

This trip happens to almost coincide with the date of Governor Sir Edward Youde's return to Britain for a vacation, and so it is expected that the governor may call on the prime minister together with the delegation members.

The governor is set to leave for Britain on vacation in mid-July; the date is not yet fixed. A senior government official confirmed this yesterday, and also stressed that the governor had now been in office 14 months without any vacation. His return to Britain was, therefore, purely for vacation purposes. Nevertheless, he will obviously take this opportunity to meet members of the new British cabinet. As the cabinet was recently reshuffled, with Sir Geoffrey Howe taking over as secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs and under secretary Luce becoming responsible for Hong Kong affairs, the governor will meet these two new officials to discuss the question of Hong Kong's future.

On the other hand, the visit to Britain by the Hong Kong youth delegation, which visited Beijing in May and was received by an NPC Standing Committee vice chairman, was originally set for 11 July; however, it is very likely to be postponed a little, due to the great efforts needed to arrange the trip to Britain, and the visit of the Executive Council members will come before theirs.

According to sources close to senior levels in the Hong Kong Government, the sectors concerned are currently stepping up the arrangements for the youth delegation's trip to Britain, and it is hoped to have everything finalized before the British Parliament adjourns (on 20 July).

The same sources also said that although three members of the youth delegation are unofficial members of the Legislative Council, as the delegation will all be traveling in a private capacity, there is no official component in the delegation's visit. However, there is no doubt at all that they will meet with senior officials in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CSO: 4005/929

PRC REPORTEDLY 'WARNED' BRITAIN ON HONG KONG FUTURE

HK200542 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] China is reported to have warned Britain that it will make its own decision on the future of Hong Kong if an agreement is not reached by the end of next year. The American magazine NEWSWEEK said the warning was given by the Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping at a meeting with the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, last September. NEWSWEEK says it learned of Mr Deng's comments in an interview with the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Hu Yaobang. The magazine also quoted reliable sources in London as saying the Foreign Office had given up any real hope of retaining British sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997. It quoted them as saying Britain is now convinced that China cannot back down from its claim to Hong Kong without losing face.

In response to questions about the NEWSWEEK report, a Hong Kong Government spokesman said that the outcome of the talks between the prime minister and Chinese leaders was described in a joint statement issued in Peking on September 24, 1982. The joint statement said specifically that the talks had been held in a friendly atmosphere. The spokesman said the government knew of no basis for the views attributed in the magazine report to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Her Majesty's Government's aim was, and is, to seek a solution to the question of the future which is acceptable not only to the British and Chinese governments but also to the people of Hong Kong. And the spokesman again emphasized that the diplomatic talks are confidential.

The spokesman noted that the governor had indicated the present state of the talks in his television interview on 20 May. In the interview the governor said that although the talks might be moving slowly, they were moving, and in the right direction.

CSO: 4000/169

UK'S HOWE REAFFIRMS 'COMMITMENT' TO HONG KONG

HK210128 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Jun 83 p 12

[Text] The new Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has sent a message to the governor and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils reaffirming the British Government's commitment to Hong Kong.

"I know how vital the question of the future of the territory is for the people of Hong Kong. Our aim remains to seek a solution which is acceptable not only to the British and Chinese governments but also to the people of Hong Kong."

But a spokesman for the Hong Kong Government said it was "purely coincidental" that the statement was issued on the same day as the NEWSWEEK story about the UK giving up sovereignty of Hong Kong.

He said the statement was made by the incoming ministers with responsibility for Hong Kong purely to the governor and members of Exco [Executive Council] and Legco [Legislative Council] and was not a reply to the story.

The minister of state at the foreign and commonwealth office who has special responsibility for Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, also sent a message saying he was pleased to take charge of Hong Kong's affairs as he has "long admired Hong Kong's vitality and achievements."

He said he realised this is a critical time in the territory's history and offered assurances that the UK Government would go on working for a negotiated settlement which would preserve the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/169

LIAO DEATH SAID NOT TO AFFECT PRC POLICY ON HONG KONG

HK110215 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] People of all circles in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong and Macao deputies attending the NPC and CPPCC sessions in Beijing have expressed profound grief over the death of NPC Standing Committee vice chairman Liao Chengzhi. They felt that this was a great loss to the country.

NPC Deputy Ho Hsien and CPPCC member Huo Ying-tung said in Beijing that the venerable Liao was shrewd and able, willing to assume responsibility, cheerful and humorous and easy to get along with. At the same time the venerable Liao had a deep understanding of the Hong Kong and Macao issue, and so his death was also a loss to Hong Kong and Macao.

Shu Ssu-huang, deputy manager of the Hong Kong Branch of the Bank of China, said: The death of Vice Chairman Liao is a heavy loss for all sectors. Although some people are worried that his death might have an effect on the negotiations on the Hong Kong issue, I hold that this is not so, because the state organs are now functioning normally, and no changes will be made just because of one person. While mourning the venerable Liao, we should unite all the more to express our confidence in Hong Kong and work for Hong Kong's prosperity.

CSO: 4005/930

XU JIATUN TALKS ON HONG KONG POST

HK150047 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "Xu Jiatun Meets Reporters, Talks on Taking up His New Post in Hong Kong"]

[Text] Xu Jiatun, who is about to leave for Hong Kong to take up his new post as XINHUA Branch director there, spoke in Beijing a few days ago on his future work after arriving in Hong Kong. This is revealed by the 15 June issue of KUANG CHIAO CHING.

According to the report, Xu Jiatun said to reporters: "Going to Hong Kong to work is something new for me. I cannot be sure what I will be able to do, but I hope to integrate the policies of the Central Committee and State Council with the actual situation in Hong Kong, endeavor to satisfy the people of Hong Kong and ensure that the people of all circles in Hong Kong are satisfied and free of worry." Xu Jiatun also spoke on his feelings regarding the passage in Zhao Ziyang's "Government Work Report" on the Hong Kong question: China must uphold sovereignty over Hong Kong, while Hong Kong's prosperity must be preserved. He declared that while working in Hong Kong he would be willing to act as the bridge between people of all circles in Hong Kong and the State Council, pass on their views to each other, and handle things well. He believed that the State Council would take into full account the views of Hong Kong figures, proceed from the actual situation in Hong Kong and preserve Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. In conclusion, he repeatedly asked the reporter to convey this message: "The people of all circles in Hong Kong need not worry; and the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are asked to support the work of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA, as they always have."

CSO: 4005/930

HONG KONG JOURNAL ON INTERVIEW WITH XU JIATUN

HK170841 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No. 129, 16 Jun 83

[Article by KUANG CHIAO CHING reporter Li Yueh [2621 4766]: "Exclusive Interview with Xu Jiatun"]

[Text] [abstract] As Xu Jiatun was about to leave for Hong Kong to take up his new post as XINHUA branch director, he was exclusively interviewed by the reporter of Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Beijing. The interview was held in Wang Kuang's residence on 7 June.

Xu Jiatun said: "The central authorities have always shown concern over Hong Kong affairs." China must uphold sovereignty over Hong Kong and Hong Kong's prosperity must be preserved.

Xu Jiatun also said that the work in Hong Kong was something new to him. While working in Hong Kong he would be willing to act as the bridge between the people of all circles of Hong Kong and the State Council, to pass on their views to each other, and to handle things well. He believed that the State Council would take into full account the views of Hong Kong figures, proceed from the actual situation in Hong Kong, and preserve Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. [end abstract]

I was informed in April that Xu Jiatun would replace Wang Kuang.

I apologize for my slow reaction to the news. I knew very little of Xu Jiatun, not to mention not having met him personally. In the past, I was only aware that he held the post of first secretary of Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and that he was a member of the CPC Central Committee, was first political commissar of the Jiangsu military command and was chairman of the Standing Committee of Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress. Apart from that, I had no impression of him at all.

The news was revealed at the beginning of the year that Wang Kuang was to leave his post of director of the XINHUA branch in Hong Kong. At that time it was rumored that Beijing's ambassador to Britain, Ke Hua, would take up the post. Later on, there was no news whatsoever. According to the source of a certain periodical, Wang Kuang's departure involved the film "Boat People," but this is only a guess. If we calmly analyse the situation, we

can see that what "Boat People" concerned was the Communist Party of Vietnam. The circumstances may be somewhat similar to those of the Cultural Revolution in mainland China, but, in essence, they are quite different. If we regard sensitive reaction as the criteria of judgment, it will not be the correct way to administer the country. In fact, Wang Kuang was not in good health, and what is more he had had a gastrectomy. After the issue of regaining Hong Kong's sovereignty after 1997 was raised, his workload became heavier day by day, which was a great pressure on him. This was the main reason why he had to leave. However, who was to succeed him in the post, and besides Ke Hua, who else would be selected, was a matter giving concern to social figures. While the negotiations between China and Britain were being conducted, the public estimated that talented people engaged in foreign affairs would first be selected. If it was not Ke Hua, Ke Hua would be the second choice. No one thought that the first secretary of Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee would take up the post of XINHUA branch director in Hong Kong.

I was surprised when I heard this news. The bright sun was shining overhead, both sides of the pavement were covered with the shadows of trees and cicadas kept on making a noise. I was enjoying a bottle of Coke and could not but forget my thirst for a moment to listen to the comments.

Xu Jiatun was from northern Jiangsu Province. After he assumed the post of party secretary of Nanjing City in 1954, he worked in Jiangsu for a long time. He successively held the posts of vice governor of Jiangsu Province, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and first political commissar of the provincial military command, and also held leadership posts in some academic organizations. He was chairman of the scientific committee of Jiangsu Province and president of the Jiangsu branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He worked all along in Nanjing, for 30 years.

Xu Jiatun's achievements gained in Jiangsu are known to all. The proportion of industrial to agricultural production in Jiangsu at present is seven to three. The Changzhou Prefecture of Jiangsu has also reached a comparatively well-off level. It is said that Xu Jiatun was a secretary of one of the six most outstanding provinces in current CPC work.

Xu Jiatun's important magic weapon in managing Jiangsu was, first of all, developing agriculture well. In running agriculture well, he held that the most important thing was to respect the law that production relations would suit productive forces. With regard to industry, he held that it was necessary to attach importance and give full play to the role of collective enterprises. He insisted on breaking through conventions and on solving problems through various channels. After the downfall of the "gang of four," Xu Jiatun could also maintain political stability and the stability of policies which promoted the normal development of production. Therefore, it is quite clear that Xu Jiatun is a practical man and a loyal follower of the Deng Xiaoping line.

Xu Jiatun is also an enlightened man. He praised Liu Haisu for painting the body from life which was a challenge by new culture of old ideas. Some time ago, there was a portrait in Beijing airport. There were naked figures in the portrait, which caused a clamour. This indicated that Xu Jiatun was a man of particular character.

Why Has Xu Jiatun Been Transferred to the South?

However, I still do not understand why such a man is not kept in the mainland to carry out the four modernizations, but sent to Hong Kong to run foreign affairs.

With these problems in mind I visited some people, but still could not get answers to the main points. However, summarizing these opinions may be good for reference.

1. The CPC has many organizations with people in Hong Kong. After sending a top CPC official, his authoritative statements will help him play an active and coordinated role.
2. Along with the solution of the 1997 issue, Hong Kong's affairs will be directly handled by Beijing. Xu Jiatun's transfer to the south proves this point.
3. Xu has experience in overall work. He is not only an expert in economic work, but is also quick-witted and not confined by conventions. After his transfer to the south, the financial organizations of the CPC in Hong Kong will be more active, which also shows the determination of the CPC in investing in Hong Kong.

Li Chuwen to Make Contact With the Shanghai Group?

4. This also shows that the CPC attaches great importance to contacts with Hong Kong's "Shanghai group." It is said that there are two deputy chiefs accompanying Xu in his transfer to the south. One is the secretary of the party committee of Beijing Aeronautical Institute, who is a Cantonese. People in Beijing say that he is an enlightened man, who is sincere, bold, and resolute. The other is Li Chuwen, director of the foreign affairs office in Shanghai. He is familiar with economic and diplomatic work. By sending this "old Shanghai hand" to make contact with Hong Kong's "Shanghai group," I think they have chosen the most suitable man.

I dare not come to any presumptuous conclusions on what the facts will be. Certainly, the best thing would be to ask Xu Jiatun directly. But Xu Jiatun's stay in Guangzhou was a short one. After his inspection tour of Shenzhen, he returned to Beijing to attend the NPC.

Can I have a chance to meet him?

I Finally Met Xu Jiatun in Beijing

I went to Beijing in early June. I fortunately had a chance to be a visitor at a forum attended by well-known Hong Kong and Macao personages. While they were discussing Hong Kong's future, suddenly some people came in. Wang Kuang went forward to greet them and announced to the guests: "This is Comrade Xu Jiatun, new XINHUA branch director in Hong Kong." Although my seat was a bit far back, I immediately took my camera and tried to choose a good position to snap a quick shot. So, the people who came in with Xu Jiatun were the gentlemen and ladies working in Hong Kong and Macao. One of them was Mr. Li Hou, a man quite well-known to Hong Kong people. Another was Miss Zhu Hua, whom I had met before. Although the rest were introduced one by one by Mr Wang Kuang, I was so absorbed in taking pictures that I forgot all the names. I must apologize for my fault.

Wang Kuang also introduced the guests present to Xu Jiatun and the people who accompanied him. With a smile, Xu shook hands with them one by one. I noticed that Xu was not very tall, somewhat like Wang Kuang. But he was more sturdy, steady, and calm. He seemed to be 7 or 8 years younger than his actual age (67). He was very healthy, with a pair of citrine glasses on his round face. He looked gentle and honest when he smiled, which gave people an impression of calmness, steadiness, and dependability.

After the meeting, the two directors sat aside and the discussion continued.

Xu Jiatun attentively listened to the speeches made by the guests. Xu did not understand Cantonese, so the speeches were rendered by a temporary interpreter. The heated discussion could be summarized in the following words: "Each aired his own views without scruple." Most of the guests present were industrialists, bankers, and well-known personages in legal circles. They were fully prepared and their speeches were of great weight. The heated discussion carried on even after Xu came in and nobody was startled or panicked. Those who had attended numerous discussions like this one said that this was unprecedented. I appreciated the discussion meeting very much and also admired Xu's manner in attentively listening to other's opinions.

Standing Round Xu Jiatun, Asking Him About the Hong Kong Issue

After the meeting was over, many people went up to Xu Jiatun, asking him questions. Some handed him their namecards. From this, I vividly understood the eagerness of the Hong Kong people in settling the issue of Hong Kong's future. As a matter of fact, according to reports on that day (7 June), the exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollar had dropped to HK\$7.62 for \$1. When I set off, the exchange rate was only HK\$7.1 for \$1. Within the short period of only a week, the Hong Kong dollar had dropped by that much and in such a drastic manner. However, it is unreasonable that the Hong Kong dollar should have dropped so much because the rate of drop had far exceeded the rate of inflation, showing that some people were engaging in speculation and profiteering. I reckon that saving the Hong Kong dollar

is the business of the Hong Kong Government and not Xu Jiatun's. How the Hong Kong people feel is quite understandable. While the participants of the meeting were dispersing, I took the opportunity to take two photos of the relieved and newly appointed directors, who stood side by side. I am not good at taking photos at appropriate angles or at posing people and so I was not sure how the photos would come out. However, this was a rare opportunity, with historical significance. I simply had to delay them for a few minutes. Fortunately, these two directors were very cooperative and they patiently waited for the flashlight to be recharged.

Something About Wang Kuang

By the way, I would like to mention that I have only met Wang Kuang on one or two occasions and do not know much about him. During my meetings with him in Beijing, I felt that he was capable and amiable. He had an easy manner. It was really very kind of him to arrange my interview with Director Xu Jiatun.

"May I Interview Director Xu?"

After I left the two directors and had reached home, an idea occurred to me: It would be a chance in a lifetime to interview Xu Jiatun. So I tried to telephone Director Wang Kuang for this purpose: "May I interview Director Xu?"

"Why not?"

What Wang Kuang said on the telephone was indeed encouraging. What is more, he immediately made arrangements for me to see Xu Jiatun. I had my interview with Xu Jiatun at Wang Kuang's residence.

Being aware that he was going to participate in a banquet, I tried to make my interview short. I asked him questions concerning various speculations of the Hong Kong people since his appointment was made public.

"The Central Committee is Always Concerned With What is Going on in Hong Kong and Macao."

Xu Jiatun has never worked in Guangdong. He came to Guangzhou not long ago and had stayed in Shenzhen for a short while. He modestly said that he was not clear about the situation. He said: "The Central Committee is always concerned about what is going on in Hong Kong and Macao." However, when I asked him whether his appointment implied that the CPC Central Committee was directly handling the Hong Kong issue, he did not give a direct answer. However, I have sensed from other things that there are signs that the Hong Kong and Macao region has been upgraded. For example, at the current Sixth CPPCC, participants from Hong Kong and Macao formed an independent unit, but in the past they were subordinate to the Guangdong area.

Integrating the State Council's Policies With the Actual Conditions of Hong Kong

Xu Jiatun said to me: "This is the first time we have met, but, frankly speaking, working in Hong Kong poses a new problem for me. I am not certain what I am able to do, but I hope to integrate the policies of the Central Committee and the State Council with the actual conditions of Hong Kong and strive to make the Hong Kong people feel satisfied, to make the people from all walks of life feel satisfied, and to set their minds at ease." He went on to say that he was very glad that he was appointed to work in Hong Kong and to serve, together with his colleagues in the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch, the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. He also spoke about his understanding of what Zhao Ziyang said about the Hong Kong issue in his "Government Work Report" to the current Sixth NPC--China's sovereignty over Hong Kong must be safeguarded and Hong Kong's prosperity must also be maintained. Xu Jiatun stated that when he comes to work in Hong Kong, he is willing to serve as a link between people from all walks of life in Hong Kong and the State Council in order to convey their views to one another and to have matters properly handled. He believed that the State Council will take fully into account the views of the Hong Kong people, proceed from Hong Kong's reality, and maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. Finally, he asked me again and again to convey this to the Hong Kong people: "People from all walks of life in Hong Kong, please set your minds at ease. Compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, please give, as before, your support to the work of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch."

"Be at ease!" My understanding of this is: With the concerted efforts of people from various quarters, Hong Kong will certainly continue to be prosperous and stable. After China resumes the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong, a series of special policies for Hong Kong, a special administrative zone of China, will remain unchanged for a long time to come. People from all walks of life may set their minds well at ease.

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BRIEFS

EDITOR TRANSFERRED--WEN WEI PO Chief Editor Jin Yaoru, who has been transferred to work in ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Beijing, left Hong Kong for Beijing by plane yesterday afternoon. He will take up his new post after taking part in the mourning activities for NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi. Nearly 100 colleagues from the paper and friends from all walks of life saw him off at the airport. [Excerpt] [HK170550 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Jun 83 p 4]

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